Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,696—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 25, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THE STEAM TENDER to convey Passengers to the HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER at 3 P.M., every FRIDAY.

Passengers from Europe or China by the Inward Mail Steamers will be landed at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th May.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st „
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	J. Nicolich	3,878	650	1st June 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	27th May 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 18, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. PO	28th May 1896
S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO	23rd June 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government,

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July „
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HAND-BOOK. OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 28th May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, about the 6th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 16th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,688 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted. Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL SEASON, 1896.

TRADE MARK.

BEST HIDE LEATHER BALLS WITH BEST RED RUBBER BLADDERS.

ASSOCIATION.

	4	5	6	7
Cash	Rs. 8-12	Rs. 10-0	Rs. 11-8	Rs. 13-0
Credit	Rs. 9-12	Rs. 11-4	Rs. 13-0	Rs. 14-8

RUGBY.

	4	5	6	7
Cash	Rs. 7-10	Rs. 8-12	Rs. 10-0	Rs. 11-8
Credit	Rs. 8-10	Rs. 9-12	Rs. 11-4	Rs. 13-0

PUMPS, SHIN GUARDS, AND ALL ACCESSORIES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR STATION LIBRARIES.

This Company has supplied many of the PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., LD., will send on application a LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.

The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.

It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read, but we have tried to include works which during a long experience of library work we have found to be most useful and acceptable to the readers.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

HAMILTON & CO.
JEWELLERS.

MESSRS HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL SALE

WILL BE HELD ON
MONDAY, JUNE 1ST, AND FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS,
WHEN A VARIETY OF GOODS REMAINING OVER FROM LAST SEASON WILL BE OFFERED AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR
CASH ONLY.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds on fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

IS RECOGNISED AS A STANDARD REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION
and has cured many severe and obstinate cases.
SAFE, PROMPT, THOROUGH,
INVOLVING NO CHANGE OF DIET.
Per Bottle Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

—COLLARS—

"SHAPES TO DATE."

GENTS' COLLARS, BEST IRISH LINEN,
FOUR-FOLD, MADE "SPECIALLY" TO ORDER.
DHOBIE-PROOF.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

HYDROCARBINE OR HAIR RENOVATOR.

THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this invaluable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one of the most wonderful Hair producers known.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2.

Prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

WE beg to remind our numerous constituents up and down the COAST that the COASTING STEAMERS will CEASE RUNNING before the end of the present month. Orders should therefore reach us as early as possible.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

May 22nd, 1896.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, STEAM PUMP raising water twelve feet through a nine-inch Pipe from the Shirpur Tank. Cost to be wired to

B. A. GUPTE,
President, Municipality, Indore (C. I.).

Indore, 21st May, 189 .

NOTICE is hereby given that my Son DAWOOD HAJEE MAHOMED has OPENED a SEPARATE SHOP, on the 29th of March, 1896, trading on his OWN ACCOUNT and RISK. Persons therefore are WARNED AGAINST DEALING with him in MY NAME or in the name of my Firm HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MAMOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner.

If any person deals with him in my name or in the name of my said Firm on any account whatever, shall do so at his own risk.

હાજી મંહમદ હાજી જકરીયા,

HAJEE MAMOMED HAJEE JACKERIA,
Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

FULL TOP CAPS,
SMART SHAPES
IN
STYLISH VECUNAS,
HOMESPUNS CHEVIOTS.

ROUGH CHIP STRAW HATS.

NAVY BANDS.
WHITE BANDS.
NEWEST STYLES.
FROM Rs. 3-12.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 121 OF 1894.

EDULJI SHAPOORJI of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Dhobitalao Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the late DADY HOMEJI DADY .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SHEERINBAI, the Widow and CHANDANBAI the mother the legal heirs and representatives of the late DADY HOMEJI DADY, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, respectively residing at Mazagon and Mahaluxmi, outside the Fort of Bombay, and SIR JAMSETJI JIJIBHOY BARONET, C. S. I., the sole surviving Trustee of the Deed of Settlement dated the 16th of March, 1893, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, and residing at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made by this Honorable Court in the above suit, and bearing date the 5th day of December, 1895, the Commissioner of the said Court will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon the Reversionary Interest of Dady Homeji Dady, deceased, in the Government Promissory Loan Notes of the nominal value of Rupees Seventeen Thousand and Rupees Three Hundred and eighty-five and annas eleven in cash, being the balance of the Trust funds under a Deed of Settlement dated the 16th day of March, 1893, whereof Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy is the Sole Surviving Trustee and the Trusts in respect of which funds save and except those relating to the interest (which is determinable on her death or remarriage) of Sheerinbai, widow of the said Dady Homeji Dady have been set aside by a Decretal order in the suit made on the 2nd day of October, 1894.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 79, Meadows Street; Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of April, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JUGONATH BHASKER JOSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.

RAGOONATH JAGANNATH JOSHI and YESHWANTRAO JUGANNATH JOSHI the Sons of the said Deceased .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE,
The 8th day of May, 1896.

RAGOONATH JAGANNATH JOSHI,
and another in Person.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 259 OF 1891.

JAN MAHOMED CASSUM and HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HOOSEIN BIN VALEE MAHOMED, ZENABAI and EBRAHIM CHAND .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1895, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Butcher Street, otherwise called Kasaiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 15, and now under Ward No. 319 Street Nos. 67-69.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale Application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay. —Dated this 20th day of March, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NATURE'S TONIC

SETTLES THE LIVER,
KILLS FEVER,
GIVES A GOOD APPETITE
AND SOUND SLEEP.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price as. 8 Per Yard.

Free Samples on Application.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573

TOTAL FUNDS.......................£8,406,465

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

THE SANATORIUM.

HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter).

THE SANATORIUM.
Church Gate House, First Floor

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
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NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND.
POLICY!
BY
TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWELVE per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share), declared at the Thirty-Second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 25th May, 1896, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 1st May, 1896.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS STANDING ORDERS, RULES and NOTIFICATIONS is available for purchase by the Public at the Office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Town Custom House. Price, Rupee one a Copy.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 7th May, 1896.

NOTICE.

WE have APPOINTED The BOMBAY INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY, our SOLE AGENTS for India, Ceylon and Burmah.

NEUE GASGLUHLICHT ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT,
Berlin.

WITH reference to the above Notice our SHOW ROOMS and OFFICES will be OPENED in a few days in the ground Floor of the premises known as the "ALICE BUILDINGS," Hornby Row.

THE BOMBAY INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMPANY.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the charge of Roads and Buildings in the Town area of the City of Calcutta

The Assistant Engineer is required—

1. To carry out Road repairs and frame estimates for the repair of Roads and Buildings Drains and Sewers in his jurisdiction:
2. To Superintend the flushing and cleansing of the Drains and Sewers:
3. To Superintend and be responsible for the Road Watering arrangements:
4. To prepare projects and carry them out for new Streets and Sewers and alterations to existing roads.
5. To enforce the Building regulations of the Corporation in the area in his jurisdiction.
6. Candidates must be under forty years of age. They must have been regularly trained as an Engineer or Architect, and have a good physique add be able to stand exposure; they must be good draftsmen and experienced surveyors; applications from gentlemen having Municipal experience will be preferred.
7. Applications should be printed, and one hundred copies sent to the Secretary not later than the 7th June: original testimonials will not be returned.
8. The pay, at present sanctioned for the appointment, is Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 with Rs. 50 horse allowance.

Applications should be made to

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

19th May, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 645 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road, Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay ...... Plaintiff.

vs.

CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPATRAO NANABHOY, DADAJEE NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALKRISHNA, YESHWANTRAO BALKRISHNA, KHANDERAO WASSUDEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYAKRAO ANANDRAO, GAJANAN RAMRAO VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HARISCHANDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased ...... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 203, and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soonderjee Damjee, on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement, shop or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1), and Street No 311, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of May, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

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FYZABAD

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Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Lloyd's Surveyor.

Colaba.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium, in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment.

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1888. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., Ld., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,

IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

HENRIOT.
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 4,500,000	=	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND...	„ 4,130,000	=	„	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON,
G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

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GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

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LONDON

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by 'Smith,' with balls, cues, marking board, &c., a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese vases, oleographs and pictures, table ornaments, one large aviary with birds, gentlemen's saddle with bridle, fish pond, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of P. GRENAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. N. S. Symons, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Bandora Point, Bandora, teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, single and double barrelled guns and rifles, lamps, a strong-built dog-cart, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following—

1 bijou over-strung cottage piano, by Soundy and Co.
1 mahogany-square pianoforte.
1 gold hunting watch, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange.
1 American large size organ.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of drawing-room suit, almyra, wadrobe, writing table, cot, sofa, etc.

1 English ice-box with refrigerator.

By order of Suntokchund Veerchund and on account and at the risk of Juggonath Rowsunker.

1 pearl nose-ring, gold goth, patli, watch, head ornaments, kudda, silver vessels, and gold embroidered sarees, scarf, kubjo and shawls.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built second-hand landau.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart for 13-2 or 13-3 pony.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PARCELS OF RUBIES AND PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Roychund Khoosalchund and on account and at the risk of Jaria Ambaram Bhugwan and Narrayen Bhugwan.

2 sealed parcels of rubies.
1 sealed parcel of pearls.
4 loose rubies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KOLBHATWADY, NEAR KALBADEVI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Wassoodew Ballajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narayen Bhawoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of April, 1866, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kolbat Wady, near Kalbadevi, containing by admeasurement 86 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Crustna Gunoji, on the south by a public passage, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by the house of Janoo Bhiccaji Gheerut, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1896.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY SUBOVERSEERS required for Dad Project in Hyderabad Canals District, Pay rising from Rs. 35 with ordinary Traveling allowance. Applications with testimonials to be sent at once to the undersigned at Hyderabad Sind. Work will continue probably for five years.

EDWARD PINHEY, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in Bombay Open from all sides, facing the sea, in good working order, under English Management. Completly furnished in every way. Owner going Home on account of ill-health. It could be seen any day between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.

Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
Sole Agent.

9, Hornby Row.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 53
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do.	„ 1½ „
Third do.	„ 2¼ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	6
Qarterly	3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,432½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	26	660xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	910
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	635
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,780
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	980
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,160
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	670
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	635
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	665
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	650
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	805
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	570
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	720
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	255
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	900
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	275
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,240
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,425xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,060	N	535
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,800
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	176½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,350
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	650
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdRs20	510
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	920
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,750
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	960
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	750
assoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	500
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	830
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
kbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	180
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	190
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	225
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,400
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	185
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	39
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,235

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	390
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,440
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	250
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,135
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		180
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	29½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	c.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	29-12 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	27-14
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	27-12
Do. do. new	„	27-10
Australia bar Gold	„	27-12
Bombay bar Gold	„	27-11
Sovereigns	„	17-7½
Do. Dracons	„	17-6
Silver ?	„	85-8
[179½ Do.	„	85-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y.M.C.A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.; Usual monthly reception, 8-30 p.m. (Music, games, &c. Lady friends invited.)

LECTURE.—Dr. S. S. Misir, L.M. and S., will deliver a lecture on the "Disadvantages of Early Marriages," at the Kapole Mitra Mundull Hall, Kalbadavie Road, at 9 o'clock, this evening.

SCALDED IN A MILL STEAM DRAIN.—On the afternoon of Friday last, Bhima, a Hindu woman, while sweeping the compound of the Hindustan Mill, accidentally slipped into an open exhaust drain, and was scalded all over the body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THE "BAKRI-ID" FESTIVAL.—The Bakri-Id festival was celebrated yesterday by the Mahomedans in the city by a "nishan" procession, which started from Tindal Street, at 6 a.m., and after passing through several streets went to Jooma Musjid, where prayers were offered. The police arrangements were admirable, and everything passed off smoothly, and the procession returned to Tindal Street.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Jolliffe charged Gabu Gamulal with theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 300, belonging to his master, Nanukram Premchand. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Bhuleshwar by Inspector Jolliffe, and on his person being searched, the stolen property was found. The accused admitted having committed the theft at Khandwa. Mr. Jolliffe having asked for a remand, the matter was adjourned until the 30th instant.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—On Saturday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged one Michael Keogh with wandering in the streets without any visible means of subsistence. On the morning of the day the accused was released from the House of Correction after serving a term of six months' hard labour on a charge of causing hurt to a native at Lahore. The magistrate declared him a vagrant, and ordered his detention in the gaol till a steamer would be ready to take him to England.

FATAL STEET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, at the G. T. Hospital, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, touching the death of Bhagubai, a Hindu girl, aged about 5 years. It appears that, on Thursday afternoon, the girl was being led by her father along Abdul Rahiman Street, when at the junction a bullock-cart driver, in order to avoid a collision with a tram-car coming from the opposite side, tried to change the side. Just at this juncture the girl tried to cross the road, when she was struck heavily on the abdomen, fracturing the liver. She was immediately removed to the hospital, where she afterwards died. The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

ROBBING HIS SUPERIOR.—Maroo Beji, a khalasi on board the s. s. Brahmani, was, on Saturday, charged before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a silver watch and chain and currency notes and cash, of the value of Rs. 95, the property of Mahomed Budroodin, the commander of the vessel. It appears that the accused was on watch between 1 and 3 a.m. on Saturday. Seeing the complainant asleep, the accused entered the cabin, stole the bag containing the articles and left the vessel on the pretence of going to shore. He was, however, arrested at Bhendy Bazaar with the articles in his possession. The accused, in his defence, said that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, and did not know the nature of the offence. His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour.

A LOST NOSE-RING.—Inspector Hurst, on Saturday last, charged Arjoon Luxmon and Dhondu Shivaji, both mill-hands, before Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first with receiving and disposing of stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, and the second with criminal misappropriation in respect of a pearl nose-ring, valued Rs. 200, the property of Mr. Madhavrao Damodar, head clerk of Messrs. Sassoon and Co. On the 29th ult., the complainant was going to a wedding procession at Ghorupdeo with his daughter Sundrabai, a girl, aged ten years. The nose-ring was, somehow, dropped on the way, and information was given to the police regarding the same, but no trace of it was found for some time. The police subsequently received certain information, and the two accused were arrested, while the article was recovered from a Marwaree in the Marwaree Bazaar, to whom it was pledged for Rs. 35. The two accused were fined Rs. 40 each with the option of a month's hard labour.

THEFT AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Inspector Hack charged one Ismail Ahmed, a billiard marker of the club, with theft of a small box, containing notes and cash, of the value of Rs. 49, the property of the club. The accused, it appears, was in the service of the club for the last five months. On the morning of the 19th instant, Durga Anachilin, the head billiard marker, put the small box containing the money in a big box, and after taking the key with him he went home. On his return in the evening he found the big box open with a false key in the key-hole and the money missing. Information was given to the police, and the accused was arrested on suspicion from the club premises. The police, on making inquiries into the matter, found that out of the money the accused had purchased a watch, a set of silver-buttons and a pair of English shoes for Rs. 13-8-0. The purchased articles were recovered by the police from Moonir, a friend of the accused, whom he had given them for safe custody, and the box from a friend of his in Kazipura. The case was remanded for further enquiry into the matter.

THE STUDY OF PERSIAN POETRY.

THE SHAH-NAMEH READING PRIZE COMPETITION.

IN the course of a lecture on the life of Firdousi Tusi, the renowned author of the Great Persian Epic, delivered some time back before the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, the lecturer, Mr. Jevanjee Jamshedjee Mody, exhorted his audience, which was chiefly composed of Parsis, to devise some means to keep the memory of the great Persian poet ever fresh and green among them. At the suggestion of Mr. K. R. Kama, president of the Mandli, a collection was made with a view to make a small beginning by inaugurating a series of public readings from the Shah-Nameh, whereby the study of that epic may be stimulated and the merits and genius of its author appreciated. This collection, which amounted to Rs. 27-2, was handed over by the Mandli to the Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, which is a society devoted to the encouragement and spread of the study of the Persian language and literature, and which is doing creditable work in its line under its new president, the present Persian Consul-General, and its able, learned, and energetic Munshi, Mirza Mohomed Behbani, Sheikh-ul-Islam-Zadeh. This Anjuman willingly took up the work and offered prizes for a public reading of the Shah-Nameh to be competed for by the Persian students belonging to the different schools and colleges in Bombay. As a result seventeen applications in all were received by the Anjuman for this competition, among which twelve were from the students belonging to the three arts colleges in Bombay, and five only from the students of one single school—the Elphinstone High School. This competition came off on Saturday last, the 23rd inst., in the hall of the Bai Bhikaijee Bengali Girls' School, under the presidency of the Persian Consul-General, and before a large and influential audience, composed chiefly of well-known Persian scholars and students. The proceedings were graced by the presence of the two Parsi lady graduates—the sisters Parakh,—who are the only ladies belonging to the Bombay University who have won their degrees with Persian as their second language. Mr. K. R. Kama, Mirza Mahomed Behbani, and Mr. Jeejeebhoy P. Mistri, M.A., acted as judges.

The several competitors were made to read, one after another, before the assemblage, a passage previously selected by the judges from the portion originally appointed for the competition. At the close of the reading, Mirza Mahomed Ali, of Wilson's College, and Mr. Jamshedjee Bezonjee Vacha, of the Elphinstone College, were declared by the judges to be the prize-winners. The former was awarded the first prize of Rs. 25, and the latter the second prize of Rs. 15. Out of the four competitors present from the Elphinstone High School only two were able to read the passage selected, and the two prizes set apart for the school competitors were therefore awarded to them—the first of Rs. 15 to Master Rustom Jevanjee Mody, and the second of Rs. 10 to Master Pherozeshaw G. Dubash. A short but eloquent speech was next delivered by the Anjuman Munshi, Mirza Mohomed Behbani, upon the excellence of the Persian language, its superiority over other Oriental languages, the vast store of its rich literature, and the importance of its study. He exhorted his Parsi audience to devote themselves so much to the study of their sweet easy-flowing ancestral language—the language in which the noble and heroic deeds of their ancient kings, and the praises of their once mighty and magnificent Empire were recorded—as to make it, in the long run, their home language, taking the place of the Gujerati. The Persian Consul-General, who was requested by Mr. Kama to award prizes to the successful competitors, then followed with some happy observations upon the cultivation of the Persian language. The prizes were then handed over by the Consul-General to the respective winners thereof. Mr. Kama then observed that the Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi was doing its best to fulfil its aims, and that if it received the support of the Persian-knowing public, the Shah-Nameh reading competition, of which a happy beginning was made that evening, would be rendered an annual institution.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Indian Birthday Honours List, as expected, says the *Pioneer*, proves to be a small and select affair. The Star of India is increased by three appointments in all, while there is no new Knighthood in the Indian Empire. It would require ingenuity to hit upon an unfit person when there are only three to be chosen out of all India: but the public will be particularly pleased to see that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has been selected for Knighthood on this occasion, inasmuch as before another Honours Gazette appears his Indian career will have come to a close. Sir William Ward, too, has not graduated in the regular official "Honours School," and men of his type are somewhat apt to be forgotten. The new C. I. E.'s represent a bewilderingly miscellaneous assortment of public services, and while there are some names in the list that will be recognised everywhere, others are there evidently on the strength of local fame—though none the less deservedly, doubtless, on that account.

THERE seems to be good reason to believe that the Russians have determined to build a railway not only from Merv into the Kushk Valley, but also to begin a branch from Chharjui along the southern bank of the Oxus to Karki, the most advanced outpost on the line of advance against Mazar-i-Sharif. Each of these extensions will be of high strategic value. As regards the Samarkand-Tashkent Railway, which is an extension of the Transcaspian main line through Central Asia, it is reported that the earthwork is practically finished and a train service will be opened this summer. This may account for the Merv and Chharjui extensions being undertaken, as the railway battations will shortly be available for work in new directions.

THE Nippon Yusen Kabishuki Kwaisha s. s. Idzumi Maru, the second vessel despatched from Japan on the new line to Europe arrived on May 17 at Colombo from Yokohama *via* Singapore. South-West monsoonish weather was encountered along the whole way. The Idzumi Maru is of 2950 tons gross and 1900 net register and is in command of Captain Tipple. There were six saloon and eight second class passengers on board. The Idzumi Maru is conveying to England the Captain, Officers, and Crew for the first-class battle ship Fuji Yama recently completed and launched for the Japanese Government by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Co. of Blackwall.

THE dhobies of Colombo have struck not for higher wages but because they refuse to be licensed! The naivete with which they state that their objection to the licensing system arises from a feeling that thereby authorities will have some control over them is quite engaging in its frankness. This only shows that these gentry ought to have been licensed long ago, and, what is more, compelled to work only in certain licensed places where a good supply of fresh water from Labugama is obtainable, and not in the lake at all. We hope says a local paper every one will resist the Dhobies to the utmost of their ability. Very little firmness is required, and the agitation, like all others, will collapse.

THERE has been of late an agitation in the Mahomedan community of Calcutta in connection with Moslem female education. Accordingly the leading members of their community met to discuss the subject of establishing a school for Moslem girls on a line consistent with the religion and traditions of Islam, and in general to aid the spread of education among Mahomedan females. Prince Mahomed Bukhtayar Shah was in the chair, and made a short and effective speech. The Committee, which had been formed some time ago, was reorganised with Prince Mahomed Bukhtayar Shah as president and Mr. Mirza Shujant Ali of Murshidabad, secretary. Mr. S. Wahid Hossein and Maulvi Zahid were elected joint secretaries and joint treasurers respectively. A sub-committee, consisting of six members, was appoinied to work out the practical scheme for promoting female education among Mahomedans. Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, Fredons Mahil Saheba was requested by the Committee to accept the office of patroness of the institution.

THE rumoured information given by us that there is some hitch in the appointment of Dewan Bahadur Sreenivasa Iyengar as the Dewan of Baroda is, we understand, premature, says the *Madras Mail*. The Government of Madras has received no information on the subject up to date. In the event of the Registrar General going to Baroda Mr. Rajaratna Moodelliar succeeds him, and Mr. Rajaratna Moodelliar's place will be filled either by Mr. Adinaraina Iyer or Mr. Sreenivasa Iyer. No definite selection has been made at present.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes, under date the 19th instant:—"The weather is as trying as it is exasperating. Evening after evening the clouds bank up, threatening heavy rain, the barometer even falling rapidly, only to dissipate into thin air, leaving not a cloudlet behind. The proverbial oldest inhabitant insists on its being the hottest summer the Hills have experienced for many many years. Not only does the sun burn us by day, but the mosquitoes (consequent on the filling up of the Lake) torment us by night. Wells that have been an unfailing source of water supply are now without a drop. The only consolation is that the heat, the mosquitoes and the absence of water must be worse in the plains." Later the same correspondent writes:—"A fairly heavy shower of rain came down this evening."

RUMOUR appears to be deepening into certainty that Naini Tal will, says the *Pioneer*, still remain the head-quarters of the North-West Provinces Government. Its perilous beauty and its easy accessibility from the plains have always pleaded in its favour. But we shall not be far from the truth in imagining that the financial question is the predominant factor in the decision. The Local Government is hard up, and so is the Government of India. Granted that the present Government House on top of the hill is in a precarious state, and that ordinary humanity postulates another residence for the head of the Government, still the outlay which this will involve will be very much less than the cost of founding a new summer capital elsewhere. The possible alternatives to Naini Tal are Mussoorie and Ranikhet. In both the water-supply is deficient, and the communications between these stations and the plains leave much to be desired. It is quite clear that the adoption of either of these places as the seat of the Local Government would mean immediate and large demands for roads and water-supply and other accessories of civilisation which the Government would find impossible to parry. In theory such wants should be met by local taxation. But the theory breaks down in practice when the comfort and well-being of a Government are concerned, and when the taxable community is relatively small. The money which has been spent in perfecting the approaches to Naini Tal from the plains could never have been exacted by local taxation, and the similar improvement of the approaches to Mussoorie or Ranikhet would inevitably fall on the Local Government, were it to decide to move. Considerations of economy thus point to its staying where it is. No move could be made without reference to and the sanction of the Government of India. It is to be presumed that the Government of India has been placed in possession of the facts as to the alleged unsafety of Naini Tal, and has been asked to concur with the Local Government in whatever step is finally decided on. If Naini Tal had been absolutely condemned as unsafe, a policy of immediate economy, which must ultimately result in the large expenditure of a move, would be regrettable. But the condemnation has by no means been pronounced in a final form. The opinions of experts are as usual much divided, and some of the most capable consider the recent alarm to a great extent groundless.

THE French Commissioner, M. Vacle, has arrived at Mongsin. Mr. Sterling was to leave on the 11th May and should arrive at Kengtung in a day or two.

THE Burma Ruby Mines Company have accepted the terms offered by the Government of India for the renewal of their lease. Only a few points of minor importance remain to be settled.

FOR the first time, in the recent history of Ceylon, the Governor for the time being has intimated that gentlemen attending his levee, not entitled to wear uniform, may appear in morning coats instead of evening dress, which hitherto has been *de rigeur* though the levees have invariably been held in the daytime.

NEWS from Kashgar states that owing to the Tungani disturbances no Chinese black tea is arriving in Urumtsi and the price has risen to nine rupees a brick (about 5lb.) Kangra tea is consequently in great demand and is selling at a rupee per pound.

WE understand that one regiment of the Suakin Force is to be sent on arrival to Tokar. This splitting up of the brigade shows that it is not intended to use it as a self-contained force.

MAJOR GORDON, 19th Bengal Lancers, will act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the head-quarters of the Bengal Command during Major Travers' absence at Suakin.

THE weather is at last favourable to the tea-planter in the Duars, and though no great amount of rain falls, it is so distributed as to insure a great deal of good with the least possible interruption to work. Old gardens will now be able to make a fair start in the race to beat all previous records—an annual institution in tea gardens. The start has been long delayed, but may turn out that the longer period of enforced rest enjoyed by the bushes where they have not been crippled beyond an easy recovery, is not quite an evil. It is amazing how rapidly a tea bush throws off the effects of damage at this season of the year. Even the red spider must soon disappear as the second flush advances. New gardens are also enjoying the sort of weather conditions that are so great a consideration at this early season, and though nurseries are generally late as a result of the long-sustained drought, the remainder of May and the month of June will, doubtless, see many hundred acres added to the area under tea. It is now that the terrible effects of the drought on seed at stake can be appreciated, and many a planter who took this method for a short cut to extended acres will now heave a sigh for what might have been otherwise.

SEVERAL highly important questions were discussed at the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association at Calcutta, writes a contemporary. Apart from the subject of labour supply, on which the Association await the Commission's Report, the question of railway facilities occupied a good deal of attention. The Association are of course dissatisfied with their treatment by the East Indian Railway. "We are of opinion," said Mr. Gemmell, "that there is still ample room for a considerable reduction in the rate of freight charged from the colliery districts to Calcutta or elsewhere." The natural anxiety of coal-owners, as he proceeded to observe, to lay down coal in the markets at the cheapest possible rate had been increased by the fact that they knew the railway to be able to make the desired concession. With regard to the question of shipping coal the Association prefers the plan of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to erect jetties at the Botanical Gardens to the similar plan proposed by the East Indian Railway, seeing that the former would be more than twenty lakhs cheaper than the latter. If, however, coal could in future be handled as economically at the Kidderpur Docks as it would be under the arrangement proposed by the Railway Companies, the Committee is of opinion that the Port Commissioners should obtain the preference. During the past six months prices foz coal have declined, and the amounts shipped from Calcutta have greatly increased.

WITH reference to the depletion of the Punjab Command by the number of regiments now on service outside India or on the verge of departure, it would be interesting to know, writes the Allahabad paper, whence the supply of recruits will be forthcoming if it is decided to raise new regiments. There is considerable doubt whether all the combatant races of the Punjab are not supplying a full quota to the ranks. There are, however, many Punjabi Mahomedans keen to serve, and the Punjabi Mahomedan shows he deserves the reputation he possesses as a soldier. But there is one regiment that might and should be raised. At present the Sikh regiments, that is to say pure Sikh with no class companies, are five in number. Of these the 14th, 15th and 45th are linked together and make one brigade, but the 35th and 36th, who were originally linked with the 37th Dogras, have now no third regiment to fall back on. All five regiments are well known for their standard in height, which however has not led them to enlist "weeds." But there is a very large class of Jat Sikhs, particularly Manghas, who are rejected as recruits, as they fall below the standard in height. These are frequently men of 5 feet 4 inches and upwards, who possess good chest measurements and sturdy limbs. They would form an ideal Sikh rifle regiment and would be perhaps quicker in the hills than the longer men. The regiment would be a popular one and would fill the vacant place in the second Sikh Brigade. It should be remembered that the present Jat Sikh has become an agriculturalist, and that he is already showing signs of thickening into a shorter but stouter type.

IN announcing the appointment of Princess Henry of Battenberg to the Governorship of the Isle of Wight, in succession to the late Prince Henry, Lord Salisbury's secretary stated that "the bestowal of such an appointment upon a lady was an extremely rare, if not absolutely unique, occurrenco." That it is rare is true, but the *Westminster Gazette* points out that there are several precedents of an exactly similar kind. When Edward, Earl of Rutland, grandson of Edward III., who was appointed Lord of the Wight in 1397, fell, eighteen years afterwards, at Agincourt, his widow, Phillipa, succeeded him in this post, which she held for fifteen years, in the course of which she was successful in warding off two hostile attacks by the French. Besides the Countess of Rutland, there were at least two other ladies who ruled the Isle of Wight, the valorous Isabella de Fortibus being the most notable.

THE QUEEN has been much more benefited in health and spirits by her residence at Cimiez than by any previous Continental trip. Her Mejesty (says the *World*) has been entirely free from rheumatism during her stay on the Riviera, and the fine weather has enabled her to live daily in the open air from nine in the morning until seven in the evening, except for the hour and a-half devoted to luncheon and the subsequent repose. The Queen has taken a long drive every afternoon, being usually absent for more than three hours, and as a rule a picnic tea was served at some picturesque spot en route. Each morning Her Majesty had an hour's airing in her donkey-chair in the Villa Liserb grounds, being usually accompanied by Princess Beatrice. A tent, which had been brought from Windsor, was pitched on a lawn near the hotel, and here the Queen breakfasted every morning, and later, Her Majesty usually transacted business there, and read and answered her letters. Each afternoon that the Queen drove from Cimiez towards Monaco strict orders were given by the railway authorities that the engine-drivers were on no account to sound their whistles, for as a rule there is a constant shrieking as the trains enter the numerous tunnels on the line, which are close to the road. Gendarmes were posted at intervals all along the road in order that the carriages of the Queen and of the Dowager Empress of Russia might not be obstructed in any way.

THE marriage of Miss Rose Brassey, daughter of Mr. Albert Brassey, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Brassey, to Capt. D. St. George Daly, of Dunsandle, Co. Galway, was solemnised, on May 2, at St. Nicholas' Church, Heythrop, Oxfordshire. The Rev. Canon Teignmouth Shore, assisted by the Rev. A. W. B. Marshall, officiated. There were eight bridesmaids—the Misses Lilian, May, Violet, and Iris Brassey, sisters of the bride; Miss Ruby Brassey, Miss Sheela Pollok, and the Misses Nancy and Kathleen McDonnel. Mr. Albert Brassey gave his daughter away. Capt. P. S. Marling, V.C., 18th Hussars, was best man. The bride's train was borne by her two little cousins, the Hon. Terence Bingham and Master Dermot McCalmont, dressed in Court suits of green velvet and white brocaded satin waistcoats. The wedding reception, held at Heythrop House, was largely attended. Later, Capt. and Mrs. Daly left for the Continent en route for the Italian lakes.

THE LATE SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

NEWS has been received of the death in London of Sirdar Diler Jung, of Hyderabad, better known to the world generally by his personal name of Abdul Huq. He had gone home recently to further the object, which he never for a moment relinquished, of getting reinstated in the Nizam's service, and as the Government of India had declined to sanction his re-employment in Hyderabad, he hoped to work the matter by going direct to the Secretary of State. We have sometimes been disposed to think that the Foreign Office here would have been wise to overlook Abdul Huq's delinquencies in the past for the sake of his unquestionable ability. His restoration would not have been popular of course, for he would have been master of Hyderabad in a month, and the rest nowhere. But after all the open despotism of a strong official, is greatly preferable to the despotism of the Bedchamber, which of all varieties of bad government is the most demoralising and contemptible. It would be idle to pretend that Abdul Huq's public character was of an exalted standard, but there are one or two more of his official contemporaries of whom the same might be said probably without grave injustice. At any rate if not absolutely disinterested himself he would have looked rigidly after the political integrity of the rest. There is little doubt that his collapse was due to his determination that the fruits of the promotion of the Deccan Mining scheme should not be distributed about Hyderabad at large. Originally, we belive, an officer of police, Abdul Huq brought himself to the front by his ability and despatch in dealing with whatever he was called on to do until the elder Sir Salar Jung chose him as the most competent agent he could find to send to England to negotiate the promotion of the Hyderabad State Railway. This matter the Sirdar carried through with his usual ability and perfect good faith; but he had something perhaps of the temperament of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and the one scheme opened his eyes to the chance of another, the one in which his too audacious action brought him to grief. Judged by what came out at the Parliamentary Inquiry, Abdul Huq was apparently clearly convicted of having exploited the Nizam's Government, in whose service he was, for his own advantage: but it is fair to say that what came out on this subject transpired incidentally. The Committee, as its President affirmed, was not trying Abdul Huq: and the Sirdar not being accused was not able to present his defence. To the last he persisted that he had a complete answer to the charges against him; but as the case brought against him by the Nizam's Government was, after years of pottering in the hands of officials and lawyers, eventually compromised, with large withdrawals on the part of the Government, the public has never had an opportunity of judging of his exculpation. He obtained, however, out of the compromise a sort of certificate that no slur rested on his character, and armed with this he never ceased to hope that he would be reinstated at Hyderabad. His death, the only thing that could have defeated his persistency, seems to have come upon him from a sudden attack of lung congestion.—"Pioneer."

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE LINSEED AND RAPESEED CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

CHARACTER of the Season.—The autumn rains were generally light and afforded great facility for ploughing the fields for Rabi. They ceased abruptly in the month of September after which there was no fall of rain of any practical value throughout the cold weather.

Area—The areas under linseed and rapeseed sown unmixed have this year been returned at 3,79,060 and 95,288 acres respectively as compared with 7,53,857 and 1,09,347 acres in the previous year and 5,99,772 and 1,47,513 acres the average area of the preceding eight years. The linseed crops is largely grown in Bundelkhand districts and it is there that the decrease is the largest though it is shared by every part of the province where it is cultivated. The decrease is due to the early cessation of the winter rains.

Condition—The autumn rains being light and having ceased early the ground was very dry at the time of sowing and germination therefore suffered in several districts. The crops further suffered heavily from the scantiness of the winter rains. They however escaped from the attacks of fungoid diseases. The out-turn of the linseed crop has been very poor in Bundelkhand where it is largely grown. On the contrary the yield of rapeseed is reported to be excellent in tracts where it is cultivated.

Out-turn.—The out-turn of linseed and rapeseed are estimated this year at 1,38,258 and 3,86,533 tons respectively as compared with 1,23,064 and 2,32,547 tons in the preceding year. The following figures show the out-turn of the pure and the mixed crop separately:—

Year.	Linseed. Pure. Tons.	Linseed. Mixed. Tons.	Rapeseed. Pure. Tons.	Rapeseed. Mixed. Tons.
1894-95	69,165	53,899	16,497	2,16,050
1895-96	55,796	82,462	26,554	3,59,979

FINAL FORECAST OF THE WHEAT CROP OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Character of the Season.—The regular autumn rains of 1895 commenced about the middle of June; and were fairly continuous until the beginning of July. A long break then ensued which lasted through the first three weeks of July. In August the fall of rain was moderate and fairly well distributed. The rain-fall was general in the beginning of September and scattered showers continued up to the 11th; after that date the rain-fall ceased entirely in the Western, Southern and Central districts, whilst the Eastern and Sub-montane districts received showers, sometimes heavy, in the third week of the month. The rain-fall in October and November was almost nil. A shower fell in the beginning of December over the greater part of the province except in the Sub-montane districts. After this there was no rian till the end of January, when and in the beginning of February a second fall took place in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions and part of the Agra division. Neither in December nor in January was the rain-fall in any extensive area sufficient after so long a period of drought. During the month of March a few scattered showers of no appreciable value fell in the Doab and Rohilkhand districts. Thus while the autumn rains were light and ended abruptly in the month of September, the winter rains were very deficient in all parts of the province.

Area.—The Patwari crop returns from which the area under wheat for the present forecast has been taken, have this year, been received from all districts excepting Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi and Sultanpur, estimates for which have been framed on the bulletins received from Zamindars. The total area under wheat for the province thus arrived at amounts to 3,696,576 acres, which is 20 per cent. less than the area of the last year and 24 per cent. less than the average of the preceding 9 years' area. The decrease is the largest on record and has extended to every part of the provinces. The autumn rains being light, and having ceased very early there was often not sufficient moisture in the ground at the time of sowing to allow of the germination of wheat after the continued tilth demanded by that crop. There was consequently a transfer of land from wheat to gram and whilst the total crop area fell to a considerable degree the fall in the wheat area was disproportionately large.

Outturn.—Working on the standards adopted in previous years the outturn of wheat this year is estimated at 12,33,486 tons. Last year it was 11,41,297 tons, so that this year's outturn exceeds that of last year by 8 per cent.; but is less than the average outturn of the last seven years by 24 per cent. The increase in the estimated outturn over that of last year notwithstanding the very large contraction in the area sown is due to the superior condition of the grain harvested in the present year as compared with that of the past when the continuance of wet and cloudy weather had shrivelled the grain and greatly reduced the weight of the produce.

A P. AND O. VESSEL PLACED IN QUARANTINE AT COLOMBO.

ON Sunday, May 17, the P. and O. steamer Chusan, from Calcutta, arrived in Colombo flying the yellow flag. Port-Surgeon Dr. Keegel boarded her and was informed that the vessel left Calcutta on the 12th instant, and during the voyage, on the night of the 13th, a lascar died on board of cholera, and was buried at sea the next morning. The mails for this port were landed and taken on board the hospital steamer Serendib where they were fumigated, and then brought ashore. The Port-Surgeon deemed this sufficient to place the ship in quarantine for a time till he received instructions from the P. C. M. O., and accordingly all the night the vessel lay outside the harbour, though it was understood that "pratique" would be given about noon to-day. The incident had its interest for voyagers booked by her from Ceylon. The message expected from the P. C. M. O. did not come, and it was not till 3 p. m. that the P. & O. Company heard from the Port Surgeon he was going on board again, and might grant "pratique" a short time later. The delay did not worry the P. & O. agency much, for the Chusan is bound to take on the transhipment cargo from China, and as that is not due in the Pekin before Wednesday, it will not be possible for the ship to get away till very late on Wednesday night, and probably not before Thursday morning. Shortly after 3 o'clock the Port Surgeon gave the vessel unreserved "pratique," and she entered the harbour and her passengers were allowed to land.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 19th May, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 16th May 1896	2,625,300
Balance to be remitted from 17th May 1896 to 31st March 1897	13,874,700

BOMBAY YARN REPORT.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI and Co.'s circular dated Hongkong 6th May, says:—No very special feature has been noticeable during the past fortnight in the Yarn market here. Prices have remained pretty much the same as last quoted barring a decline of about $¼ in No. 20 at the close. This count was in very good request at the beginning of the fortnight, when its unsold stock was well nigh exhausted, but, on heavy arrivals latterly, dealers have become quiet and inquiries have been getting fewer. In the other counts, especially in Nos. 10 and 16, settlements have been on a very level scale, and hardly any variation in prices has been experienced. No 12 of some approved spinnings has been much more in request than ordinary descriptions, but prices have continued just the same as during the previous fortnight for all kinds. From the Northern market advices have not been so very favourable as was looked for. Dealers have been working with less freedom owing to stringency of money and the abnormally higher rate of interest prevailing there. And this circumstance, together with tightness of money anticipated in this market also shortly, has a great deal to answer for the very moderate enquiry that has been prevalent only for immediate requirements.

Sales sum up 6,000 bales made up of

2,250 bales of No. 20 sold at dols 86 to dols 92 and 94
750 „ 16 „ 81 „ 88 „ 90
950 „ 12 „ 70 „ 75 „ 77
1,900 „ 10 „ 69 „ 76 „ 78½
150 „ 8-6 „ 65 „ 66

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 13,700 bales and shipments coastwise of about 1,500 bales—at 14,200 bales consisting of

3,800 bales of No. 20 6,500 bales of No. 10
1,900 „ 16 200 „ 8
1,500 „ 12 200 „ 6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 183 wire and 186¼ post.

In Shanghai demand having been checked by money tightness holders have had to make a concession of about a tael in prices. Sales during the fortnight have amounted to 6,300 bales, consisting of 3,300 of No. 20 and 1,500 of No. 16 and 10 each. Unsold stocks have been estimated there at 29,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 257½ wire, and 258 post.

From Japan a firm market has been advised for No. 20. No. 16 has remained quiet. The former has been quoted at dols. 97½ and the latter at dols. 93. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 187 post.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF MAY, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds are cyclonic at Cochin and Calicut, while south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail at most of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 34 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Nagpur, 22 at Secunderabad, and 14 at Rajkot, Khandwa, Raipur and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Masulipatam and Jacobabad, and the minimum largely so at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore Jubulpore and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bellary. Humidity has increased considerably at Colombo, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Goa, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Ratnagiri, Bombay, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bellary, Madras, Veraval, and Karachi. Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (3·23") and Bellary (2·50"), light to moderate showers at Colombo, Goa and Ahmednagar, and a few drops at Bangalore, Calicut and Cuddapah. The isobars indicate that the monsoon has advanced north of the Equator and the weather to the south-westwards of Cochin and to the westwards of Colombo is squally, rainy and very unsettled. The winds at Cochin and Calicut are cyclonic, the sea is rough at Cochin, and as heavy rain has fallen there, it is very probable that the weather on and off the Malabar Coast will become squally and unsettled. From the isobars it appears that a depression is forming in front of the advancing monsoon. The weather on and off the West Coast from Veraval to Cochin is rather unsettled. Conditions are favourable for more or less heavy rain on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon, and moderate showers are also probable in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. The weather at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency is also moist, but the rainfall at these stations depends on the further progress of the unsettled weather conditions on and off the Malabar Coast.

The s. s. Clan Macalister left Aden on the 14th and reports having experienced up to latitude 14° 32' N., longitude 52° 52' E., at noon on the 15th moderate east-north-easterly and light to moderate south-easterly and southerly winds and a moderate sea; to latitude 16° 57' N., longitude 65° 16' E., at noon on the 18th moderate to light south-westerly and southerly winds, moderate sea and a high to moderate southerly swell; to arrival on the 20th light to moderate south-eastarly, south-westerly and variable winds and fine.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Saturday's pressure has increased slightly to briskly in Burma, Assam, and Bengal. It has been steady over the Peninsula and fallen elsewhere. Readings are low in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, the Gangetic Plain, West Bengal, and Orissa and highest in Malabar. The gradients are fairly steep in the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and the Bay. Winds are variable in the Punjab, southerly to easterly over North-East India, and between west and north-west elsewhere. The force remains strong in several Central and Western Stations. The temperature has been steady in Burma, Bombay, and Madras, and risen elsewhere; and the mean temperature is excessive except in Burma. The abnormal excess is nearly ten degrees in Lahore, Sialkote, and nearly nine degrees in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam. The highest maximum has been a hundred and sixteen degrees in Jacobabad. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, while light showers have occurred in a few stations in North Bengal and the Punjab, and light to heavy showers in the Peninsula. Taunggyi reports four inches, Cohin three, and bellary and Salem two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·808
Temperature of the Air	degrees	87·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·2
Dew Point		76·3
Relative humidity of Air		·701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	92·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		83·8
General Directions of wind*		WNW. W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	193

* From midnight to midnight.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

A DISASTROUS collision occured near Shanghai between the Indo-China steamship Onwo and the China Steam Navigation Company's steamship Newchwang. The Onwo, a river steamer, had left Shanghai shortly after midnight and had reached Woosung when she met the Newchwang inward bound from Amoy. How the disaster occured is not fully explained, but the Newchwang seems to have cut into the Onwo forward of the bridge. The Onwo, sunk almost immediately afterwards in deep water and over three hundred lives were lost, including Captain Glessar, Chief Engineer Davidson, Chief Officer Keats, Third Engineer Alien and Pilot Scott. Some forty or fifty persons were rescued chiefly by boats from the U.S. squadron lying at anchor near the scene of the disaster.

The Province of Kwangsi is suffering severely from famine, and the people are dying in thousands. Equally alarming reports reach us from the French Colony of Tonkin, where mothers are selling their infants for a few cents. The French authorities, in view of the scarcity of native rice, and the enhancement in price of imported rice, due in a measure to the import duties, have issued an order abolishing the duty on rice up till the month of June.

Considerable feeling has been excited amongst British merchants at Hongkong and the Coast ports on the score that the Japanese are showing a preference to the Chinese and are placing restrictions in the way of British ships and British traders with Formosa.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

A DECLINE of 1-8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112 7-16; and French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 102. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher, at £63 5-16. The price of Bar Silver in London was unaltered at 31 1-16d. per oz.; and in New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value, at 67 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London as before. The weekly Specie shipments are £10,000 in Silver, and £20,009 in Gold to Bombay, and £30,000 in Silver to Hongkong.

To-day, the English and French funds are unaltered, and the other financial quotations usually wired through Reuter are unchanged. The Indian Council have placed three lakhs of Bills on Bombay, and five on Calcutta at the enhanced rate of 1s. 1 7-8d. say 1-32d. higher than the price obtained for the extra Bills sold on Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remains at 1s. 1 11-16d. Braziers' Copper is 10s. higher, at £54 per ton. It is announced that there will be holidays till Tuesday.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 33 7-8s. per 416 lbs. whether buyers or sellers, shipment this and next month, to Amsterdam, tone of the market steady.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. according to a corrected telegram, took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 5-16d. per lb., but Arrivals were quoted by Reuter 1-16d. lower in the nearer positions and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 7-64d. for May deliveries, and 4d. for September-October quotations for Broach, etc., were also given as 7-32d. per lb. lower. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet; Sales 8,000 bales, East Indians nil. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 2,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 56,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 16,000 bales smaller, at 61,000 bales. The week's Imports were 10,000 bales less, at 49,000 bales. The total Stock had fallen off during the week by 15,000 bales; and stood yesterday, at 1,075,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales 6,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton has declined 1-32d., to 4 9-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals are unchanged in all positions.

In New York yesterday, a decline of 1-8 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 4 1-8 cents per lb. and Futures were 11 points lower for August, and 2 points lower, at 7·89 cents, and 7·15 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, compared with 2,900 bales received on the corresponding day last year, and 2,700 bales the year before.

To-day the price of spot Cotton in New York has remained at 4 1-8 cents per lb.; but August Futures further declined 3 points, to 7·86 cents; while for December they were one point higher, at 7·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 2,000 bales, going against 2,900 bales in 1895, and 1,300 bales in 1894. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,740,000 bales, compared with 6,710 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Locally, a small business has been passing to-day in Cotton, and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round. Exporters have bought 800 bales, consisting of 400 Khangaum, at Rs. 172; and 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 178; and Amreli, at Rs. 196; while the Mills have taken only 100 each of Khangaum at Rs. 172; and Julgaum, at Rs. 167½ per candy. The feeling has been steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been steady markets, with a moderate business passing for shippers' account; but prices in both quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,326	bales.
Wheat	24,175	cwts.
Linseed	24,666	,,
Rapeseed	9,653	,,
Poppyseed	4,836	,,
Groundnuts	792	,,
Castorseed	4,107	,,
Rice	1,802	,,

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 29-32 to 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of Merchants' Paper having been reported placed at 1s. 1 29-32d. early in the day; but re-sellers coming into the market at 1s. 1 7-8d. Telegraphic, at which business was reported, rates hardened, and the market closed steady to firm, as follows, for ready and forward.

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1 7-8d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 1 15-16d.	,,
Francs	do.	1·46½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, and quotations advanced to 111 for Money, and 110⅞ for Account; but at the close they had receded, with a weaker feeling, to 110⅞ and 110 13-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES.—There has again been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill Scrip resulting in a further advance in a number of shares as per our revised quotations. In Press Scrip there has also been an advance in several cases. The general market is quiet but steady at previous rates. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½, say, to Rs. 1,432½ per share.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 16.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Furlough out of India for eighteen months, under the Furlough Rules of 1886, is granted to Surgn-Capt A Buchanan, Supdt, Central Jail, Nagpur.

On relief by Surgn-Major H E Banatvala, Surg-Capt E Jennings, Offg Civil Surgn, Betul, is appointed to officiate as Supdt of the Central Jail, Nagpur, during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Capt A Buchanan, or until further orders.

Privilege leave for three months under Article 656 of the Civil Service Regulations is granted to the Rev A E Brown-Constable, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain of Nagpur, with effect from the 1st proximo, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

On return from the privilege leave granted him by Order No 997, dated the 13th February last, Mr D Chisholm, Extra-Assist Commr, is posted to the Nagpur Dist.

Mr F J Cooke, I C S, Depy Commr, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the furlough granted him by Order No 1538, dated the 7th March 1895.

(*Assam Gazette*, May 16.)

Privilege leave of absence for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr W F S Allen, Asst Supt of Police, and officiating Comdt, Garo Hills Military Police Battn, with effect from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F D Savi, Asst Supt of Police, is posted to the Naga Hills district, and placed in charge of the Mokokchang subdivision, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

Mr A E H Shuttleworth, Dist Supt of Police and Subdivisional Officer, Mokokchang, on being relieved by Mr F D Savi, is transferred to Tezpur, and appointed to have charge of the Civil Police of the Darrang district, with effect from the date of taking over charge.

Mr W B Stuart, Asst Supt of Police, Darrang, on being relieved by Mr A E H Shuttleworth, is transferred to Tura, and appointed to have charge of the Civil Police of the Garo Hills district and also to be Commandant of the Garo Hill Military Police Battalion, with effect from the date of receiving charge

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 20.)

Mr W Swain, Probationary Assist Supdt of Police, Bhagalpore, is transferred to the Shahabad dist.

Mr G P Whalley, Probationary Asst Supt of Police Bhagalpore, is transferred to the Muzaffarpur dist.

The Rev Barclay Kitchin, Chaplain of Kidderpore, is allowed leave for three months, under article 656 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th May 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev D Trewby is appointed to be Chaplain of Dum-Dum with effect from the 18th April 1896, or from any subsequent date on which he may take over charge.

MADRAS ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 19.)

Mr H J Oddie, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Arsekere, Mangalore Railway Survey, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 28th May, 1896.

Mr C W Martin, Depy Supt, second class, to act in the first class, during the absence of Mr Cook on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr D G Hatchell, Asst Supt first class, to act as Depy Supt, second class, vice Mr Martin, or until further orders.

Mr W A Hasted, Asst Supt, second class, to act in the first class, vice Mr Hatchell, or until further orders.

Mr J P James, Port officer, Negapatam, is granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year.

Mr R L Swann, Reserve Port Officer, to act as Port Officer, Negapatam, during the absence of Mr J P James on leave, or until further orders.

The following appointment is made:—Mr R C D Calder, is appointed an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation on the permanent reserve establishment of Accountants sanctioned in the Government of India with effect from 5th May, 1896.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BYERS—WYATT—May 7, at St John's, Richmond, Cyril Bertram Byers, Indian Staff Corps, second son of the late Major-Genl Charles Byers, Bengal Staff Corps, to Annie Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Owen E Wyatt, of Chichester, and of Mrs W A Ward, Friston House, Richmond, Surrey.

COOPER—BAKER—April 30, at St George's, Bloomsbury, William Cooper, 1, Bedford-place, Russell-square, to Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Wilson Baker, of Kherwadi, India.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—May 4, at Edinburgh, Jean Tod, widow of John Allan, M D, Bengal Establishment, H M Indian Army, aged 92.

BRITTEN—May 3, at Ilfracombe, Major-Genl Britten, late of Bombay Staff Corps, aged 66.

BUTTERWORTH—May 1, at 27, Albany Villas, Hove, Charlotte Penelope, widow of Major-Genl W J Butterworth, C B, Madras Establishment, aged 80.

HYNES—May 4, at 16, Westbourne-square, Hyde Park, W, James Lewis Hynes, late Indian Service, Financial Dept, aged 82.

ROOSMALE COCQ—April 30, Andrew Henry Roosmale Cocq late District Judge Galle, Ceylon, aged 72.

STEWART—April 29, at 16, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W, Lieut-Col John Stewart, late H M Indian Army, aged 86.

WHEATLEY—May 7, at 63, West Cromwell-road, S W, Eliza, widow of Thomas Randall Wheatley, of the Madras Civil Service, aged 83.

YEATES—May 1, Alexander Gordon Yeates, of Maria Estate, Lindula, Ceylon, aged 54.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KELLIE—May 19, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Major J Kellie, R E, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH-BADDELEY—May 16, at Christ's Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev G H Westcott, Lieut Frederic Vincent Smith, I V B C, eldest son of Lieut-General O L Smith, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Emily Grace, daughter of Colonel Baddeley, R A.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1896.

THE death of Sirdar Diler Jung has removed in the prime of life and in the plenitude of an ample fortune—created by himself, as the world was created, out of nothing—a man of varied gifts and indomitable force of character. Of a good Mussulman family in reduced circumstances, he was orphaned by the death of his father, and brought up by a widowed mother. He owed his education and early training to the well-known missionary, Dr. Wilson, who was very proud of a pupil of exceptional intelligence. He began his career as a police officer, and was employed in the Berars. From that position he found means to enter the service of the Hyderabad State, where his energies and ambition found wider scope. He was fortunate enough to be deputed to assist Major Daniels in tracking the famous Maharatta outlaw, Phadke, who had taken refuge in Hyderabad territory. He displayed such energy and skill in the pursuit, and such coolness and courage in the capture, that he became a man of mark. His handsome presence and quick intelligence made him influential friends at Hyderabad, where he was consulted by Sir Salar Jung I. with regard to certain proposals, emanating from Bombay, for the development of the resources of the Nizam's dominions. It followed quite naturally that the dashing, good-looking, and successful police officer was entrusted with a mission to Bombay to make inquiry as to the position and resources of the parties concerned. During this mission, Abdul Huq apparently conceived the idea that the capital required to open up the resources of Hyderabad could be more advantageously raised in the London money market then in Bombay, and that he was himself possessed in an eminent degree of the qualifications necessary to successfully conduct difficult negotiations with the great London Houses. He returned to Hyderabad and convinced Sir Salar Jung of the advantages of that course. The instructions with which he was provided authorised the raising of a sum of £2,000,000, by a new company, one million for the purchase of the existing State Railway, the second to extend the railway system, and eventually develop the mineral resources of the Nizam's territories. A hundred thousand pounds was fixed as the limit of the cost of floating the company. After many negotiations, in which the young negotiator held his own, and more, in a conflict of wits with some of the most experienced men of business in London, a company was floated to take over and extend the Hyderabad State Railway. The Nizam's Government had been so ill-advised as to guarantee six per cent. in perpetuity to the first company. The new company was satisfied with 5 per cent. for 20 years, apparently in the hope of obtaining a monopoly later on of mining rights in the Hyderabad State. This triumph of diplomacy gained Abdul Huq many friends alike in London and in Hyderabad. When it turned out that no promotion money was paid to the London capitalists, and that the amount set aside for that purpose by Sir Salar Jung had been appropriated by his agent as rightfully belonging to him as sole promoter, there was great gnashing of teeth in the City, and some consternation in Hyderabad. But a letter was produced in the handwriting of Sir Salar, who had died meanwhile of cholera, permitting Abdul Huq to retain for himself any emolument the promoters might give him as a reward for his exertions in the matter.

With nearly a hundred thousand pounds at his bankers, and the entree to all the best houses in London—a printed collection of congratulatory letters from statesmen of both political parties testify to the disinterestedness, and ability with which the financial envoy laboured for the development of the Nizam's territories—Sirdar Dilar Jung, as he had now become, proceeded to float a company with a capital of one million sterling to develop the mineral wealth of Hyderabad. The instructions had been drafted under the first Sir Salar, and were approved and signed by Sir Salar Jung II., with the approval of the Government of India. Here, again, an innate genius for affairs enabled the Sirdar to hold his own with the sharpest of City financiers. The company was successfully floated; so successfully that when the Nizam was induced to purchase a controlling voice in the corporation, to which he had given the exclusive right of mining in some three or four thousand square miles of territory, H. H. had to procure a hundred and fifty thousand pounds worth of shares at £3 12s. premium. The Government of Hyderabad came to hear of what had taken place. The then Minister, a nobleman with the highest ideal of loyality to his sovereign, took instant action. The Sirdar was suspended from the position of Railway Secretary and called upon to answer a series of interrogatories of the most searching kind. About this time Mr. Labouchere intervened, very gratuitously. Questions were asked in the House of Commons, and the Government of India was arraigned for sanctioning a scheme under which a Syndicate in London, of which the Nizam's agent was co-partner, had appropriated to themselves shares representing £850,000 for their trouble in raising £150,000 for the working of the whole of the mining rights in Hyderabad. A Parliamentary inquiry was held, and it turned out that such was indeed the case, and that the Sirdar had received shares representing about a quarter of a million of money, and had sold three-fourths of them to the Nizam at a premium. The Government of India and the India Office gave many excuses, and indeed rather weakly pleaded, that owing to inexperience in the ways of London financiers, they had been sold in that business. Not so Diler Jung. He claimed to have full authorisation for what he had done. What is more, he declared quite truly that had it not been for his vigilance, the Government of India would have reduced the amount to be expended in the development of the mineral wealth of Hyderabad to £100,000. We need not refer to the ponderous blue-book and the unkind *obiter dicta* of the Parliamentary Committee, for neither had the slightest influence on the Sirdar's success in keeping a firm hold on his colossal gains, and turning them to profitable account. He purchased at great price many properties in Bombay—one of them from the Government, at a price which was not considered large. He built extensively, and became the largest ratepayer in the great city of Bombay. An excellent man of business with unlimited capital, whatever he undertook succeeded. The law-suit instituted against him by the Nizam's Government resulted in his retaining all that the Nizam claimed, and in addition the signature of a protocol setting forth that no stigma attached to the honour of either of the parties to the litigation.

It is true that the Sirdar had been removed from the office of Home Secretary by the Hyderabad Government, and had been exiled from Hyderabad. He was disgraced where he had been all-powerful. His hopes of playing a great political part were wrecked. It had been his intention to be the railway influence in Hyderabad. He had ambitions outside the Deccan, which at one moment seemed likely to be realised. It was his busy brain that conceived the idea of conciliating the favour of the Government of India by inducing with many plausible and convincing reasons his Highness the Nizam to offer a truly royal contribution of £600,000 towards the completion of the defences of India. That generous and spontaneous proffer of loyal co-operation in the work of rendering India secure against foreign aggression created a great sensation at the time. Other Native Princes followed suit on a scale more in harmony with their resources. Some lookers-on hinted doubts as to the possibility of finding in Hyderabad a surplus of sixty lakhs which could be spared to supply the needs of the Imperial Treasury. The Sirdar, however, knew where the money was to be found. A deposit of £750,000 belonging to the Hyderabad State was lying at a bank in London, as collateral security for the payment of the dividends on the capital of the Railway Company which he had himself floated. Why should three-quarters of a million lie idle in London merely because there was a stipulation to that effect in the agreement with the company? Were it not for the sagacity, the instinctive prudence of Lord Dufferin, the Nizam's splendid offer—made in the most perfect good faith—would have been accepted. The cordial thanks of the Government were accorded to his Highness, but the acceptance of the offer was judiciously postponed, while the question of associating the Princes and Chiefs of India in the work of Imperial defence was taken up and considered. The result was the creation of the Imperial Defence Corps—a new Corps d'Armée, composed of infantry, cavalry, and transport, maintained and armed at the expense of the Native States. Lord Lansdowne at a later period complimented H.H. the Nizam on the fact that the Hyderabad State had already in the Golconda Contingent a defence force antedating all the rest. The sixty lakhs remain in a strong room in London as a material guarantee to the shareholders of the Deccan Railway Company that their dividends will be punctually forthcoming. The Sirdar, who never resigned the hope of returning from official life in Hyderabad, would have played for high stakes had he got the rein of power into his hands. Last year he believed success to be within his reach. The present Minister, having a high opinion of his ability, applied to the Government of India for permission to employ the Sirdar—being a British subject, such permission was necessary—as Minister of Finance. The Government of India was perverse enough to refuse that application. It was understood that the journey to England which has just terminated so lamentably, had for its chief object the removal of the obstacle interposed by Lord Elgin's Government to the Sirdar's re-employment at Hyderabad. The indefatigable man! He might have succeeded had he lived, for unquestionably he was in correspondence with men in a very high position at home who believed in his rehabilitation. We have reproduced from the *Asiatic Quarterly* a fairly accurate statement of the measure of success achieved in opening up the Singareni Collieries by the Deccan Mining Company, which made such a noise in the world a few years since. There was much prospecting for diamonds, which failed, and prospecting for gold, which is said to have been successful. The Sirdar was a many-sided indomitable man. Had his disinterestedness and ideal of duty been equal to his capacity and energy, he might have left a great name to his country. As it is, he has left half a million of money to his heirs.

THE satisfactory settlement of the differences that have for so long a period separated into practically hostile camps the Hindus and Mahomedans of Prabhas Patan, has not only been ratified by a document bearing the signatures of almost the whole of the adult members of the communities concerned; it has also been further endorsed by an enthusiastic thanksgiving meeting of the inhabitants. It was a happy idea on the part of the Vazir, the Dewan, and the Naib Dewan, to mark their gratification, and that of their royal master, at the peaceful settlement arrived at by accepting the invitation of the Prabhas Patan leaders to be present at the gathering. The ovation each of these capable officers of the State received showed that the people of the Junagadh town do not overlook the fact that while the agreement was spontaneous on their part, the way for its acceptance was to a large extent made clear by Messrs. Bhavdinbhai, Becherdas, and Purshotamrai, interesting themselves in the matter, not merely from a sense of official duty, but as well-wishers of Patan. These gentlemen have been peacemakers in a wider and truer sense than they would have been had they *ex cathedra* suggested and aided the delicate negotiations made before a settlement was arrived at of differences which had separated the rival factions for so many years and had so often led to disturbances of the public peace. Some observers may think that the need for a public meeting was not very apparent seeing that the reconciliation between the erstwhile rival factions was sufficiently indicated by the steps previously taken. But a criticism of this kind overlooks the fact to which insufficient importance is often attached by our administrators, that both in Native States and in British India the mass of the inhabitants are greatly impressed by spectacular display. The meeting of last Thursday with its many prominent visitors, its vast crowds, its unbounded enthusiasm, will remain in the memories of the people of Prabhas Patan, and will be a tradition of their children long after the documentary agreement has been forgotten. The lower we go down in the social rank of the people—in other words, the nearer we come to the classes whose ignorance might in future days lead to further breaches of the peace—the more fully does the remark apply. The unlettered labourer might ill understand the full significance of the pledge of peace made on his behalf in writing, but he cannot misinterpret the open-air meeting where the facts of the settlement were put by various speakers in all the vernaculars there represented. In his reply to the address presented to him the Vazier Saheb wisely took the opportunity to impress upon the immense concourse of people before him the necessity for carrying out the agreement "honestly and literally"—that is, both in letter and in spirit. The caution was needed, for in their daily transactions the Hindus and Mahomedans of Prabhas Patan could, if so disposed, easily break the spirit of the undertaking they have signed, while scrupulously observing its letter. However, the enthusiasm of the meeting gives good ground for the hope that even in the classes, where racial differences have hitherto been most acute, there will be no such indirect evasion of an agreement which should, in the words of the address presented to the Vazir Saheb, "be far reaching in its beneficent effects, and lasting in duration."

AN all-night sitting and the suspension of five members marked the passing of the Agricultural Rating Bill through the Committee stage. The purpose of that hard fought measure is to relieve agricultural land of half the rates now levied on it, the Imperial treasury making good the amount to the local authorities. The cost to the general taxpayer will be £2,000,000 a year. In our last issue we referred to Mr. Chaplin's startling figures showing that rents of farms in England have been reduced by thirty, forty, and even by eighty and ninety per cent., while some land cannot be let at even a nominal rent. There would seem therefore to be a case for some legislative action to give relief to so important an industry, on which 800,000 people are dependent for a likelihood. But it is forcibly pointed out that urban industries—those of Manchester and Oldham for instance—are also suffering, and that they have to pay even heavier rates. Yet no relief is promised them, while taxes which they pay are appropriated for the relief of the landed interest. Mr. Lloyd-George, the "Welsh Parnell," has given this general objection a specific and very personal application which has greatly embittered the controversy. He adduced figures to show that the members of the Government would profit by the transaction to the extent of two and a-half millions sterling, the addition to the capitalised value of their estates. Mr. Chaplin strongly dissenting from that statement, Mr. Lloyd-George made the application personal, saying that the President of the Local Government Board would put £700 a year into his own pocket. Mr. Chaplin vehemently denied that a single sixpence would be added to his income, only to be told that the value of his estate would be enhanced by that amount. Sheafs of amendments—not all from the Opposition side of the House—were prepared for the Committee stage, Mr. Lloyd-George again taking the cake for ingenuity and verve. This was one: "Title, page 1, leave out all after 'Bill,' and insert 'to keep up the rents of the Agricultural Land in England and Wales.'" Another amendment had for its innocent object the exclusion of all members of the Government from participating in the benefits conferred by the Bill on landowners. We can well understand that after a night passed in considering these pleasantries, the majority of the House must have found relief in suspending a few of their worst tormentors.

THERE is good news for those who cannot spend the early days of June in the hills. Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, write to us under Saturday's date, stating they have received the following message from their Cochin agents:—"Squally weather, heavy rain, think monsoon set in." And yet it is reported that the meteorological office consider it likely that the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon may put in an early appearance, but that on the Bombay side the current may be late. Recent heavy rain on the Tenasserim coast shows that the easterly monsoon currents have already set in.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, Commander A. Piffard, sailed on Saturday for Bushire via Muscat. Her Majesty's Steamer Sphinx, under the Command of Captain C. J. Baker, R.N., also sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf.

A KAIRA correspondent writes:—The famous case of offering indignity to a human corpse going on in the Court of R. B. Motilal Chunilal, F. C. Magistrate, against Lallubhai Anopsi and three others for the last six months, terminated yesterday evening, at 5-30, in the conviction of all the accused persons. His Worship took three hours to deliver judgment, in which he discussed at great length the law and English and Indian decisions bearing on the point and review the mass of evidence most critically. In order to give them a right to appeal, he sentenced each of the accused to a fine of Rs. 51, with an alternative of two months' simple imprisonment. The Court and the compound were crowded by hundreds of people, who received the decision with applause.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd May 1896, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 661,542 maunds and Rs. 1,43,625 in the earnings.

THE following are amongst the recently proved wills:—Lady Louisa Juliana Alexander, £10,098; Mr. William Lansdoune Beall, £285,636; Mr. Thomas Ensor Cato, 45,520; Miss Eleanor Daniel, £33,201; Mr. Jonathan Ashby Gillett, £24,450; Sir William Gilstrap, Bart., £176,843; Col. Alexander Gordon, £59; Sir John Bell Greene, C.B., C.E., £21,681; Mr. Hugh Montolieu Hammersley, £10,723; Judge Thomas Hughes, £6,078; Baron Knightley, £4,250; Mr Richard Littleboy, £17,833; Mr. James McGregor, £39,245; Mr. George Milne, £44,179; Dame Catherine Edwards Parry, £2,774; Mr. William Henry Peat, £22,030; Mr. Thomas Pim, £73,165; Baron de Tabley, £87,461.

THE China Navigation Company, Limited, have, by the addition of eleven new steamers to their already extensive fleet, within a little over a year, increased the tonnage on the China Coast by 12,994 tons. They have had built the Chihli, Hunan, Kalgan, Kashing, and Szechuen, each of 1,158 tons; the Foochow Pakhor, Tientsin and Wuhu 1,253 tons each, and the Shengkiang, of 1,034 tons. These vessels all steam on an average 10 knots, and are good carrying boats, well adapted to the coasting trade. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the local agents, evidently see a great future on the coast before them by building so many fine steamers. The C. N. Co. have now a fleet of 34 coasting steamers and five river packets one on the Hongkong Canton line, one on the Shanghai-Hankow line, and the small one that keeps up communication with Ichang from Hankow.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

GRAVE SITUATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 23.

The situation in Crete is grave, and the insurrection is extending to the Eastern districts of the Island.

The insurgents are besieging the Turkish garrison at Vamos, and have defeated a Turkish force, which was attempting to relieve the Turks, who lost heavily.

MAY 24.

The Porte has authorised convoking the Cretan Assembly on Thursday next. It is believed that this step will appease the people.

LI HUNG CHANG INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Li Hung Chang, who has been interviewed at Moscow, said that his only mission, apart from the coronation of the Czar, was to study European systems with a view to introducing reforms into China.

The Chinese Government, he said, had no Treaty with Russia, but was entirely in accord with her in every respect, and desired similar excellent relations with France.

It was difficult, he said, to ascertain the relations with Great Britain until he had visited London.

THE AGRICULTURAL RATING BILL.

LONDON, MAY 23.

After an all-night sitting the Commons have passed the Agricultural Rating Bill through the Committee stage.

Five members, including Messrs. Dillon, Tanner, and Lloyd-George, have been suspended for a week for refusing to quit the House on a Division, as a protest against imposing the closure.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

The death is announced of Mr. W. Martin, Deputy Collector, Dumka, which took place, at 7-30, this morning.

THE BARODA OPIUM PROSECUTION.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.

BARODA, MAY 23.

Yesterday, one more witness for the defence was examined. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir, was again re-called. He stated he had been to Ahmedabad to make inquiries about the so-called Telephone Company. According to the Assistant Collector's information, there is no such company in existence.

Out of fourteen witnesses cited, the defence called three only and closed the case.

To-day, Mr. Gokhale addressed the court. He said Mr. Rustom, who was a responsible officer of position, ought to have got Manecklal arrested the day Manecklal delivered the sample of opium. He ought not to have allowed accused to go away to be re-arrested afterwards. Mr. Good, though temporarily under the Assistant Collector's orders, ought as a police officer to have arrested Manecklal at once. Continuing further, the pleader said the evidence for the prosecution should not be believed because some of the witnesses are accomplices.

Mr. F. A. Little, who was instructed by Mr. Hiralal, Government pleader, then spoke at some length. He said the case for the prosecution was invincible. Much importance should be attached to Mr. Rustom's letter, written to Captain Cox, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, for that letter stated what was going to happen on the night of the 22nd Feb. last. The letter found in Assa's possession was also of considerable importance because it proved that the accused went to Bombay, on the 22nd February last, by the mail train. The learned solicitor said the defence witnesses were false, that no weight should be attached to the proceedings of the meeting of a Telephone Company, which does not exist, that Manecklal was in charge of the records and therefore could do what he liked. The clerk who was doing peon's work was dependent on Manecklal. Mr. Little further said that Mr. Samrath, the Sooba, instead of giving assistance to Mr. Rustom, did everything to thwart his attempts. Assa Khara was summoned by the Sooba, and his statement was taken down when Assa's trial was going on in the British Court. Mr. Samarth summoned Assa in the capacity of magistrate, but examined Assa as a revenue officer.

The Magistrate, Captain C. A. Brown, said he would deliver judgment on Wednesday next. Mr. Little said that the pleader, Mr.Luchmishanker,who has retired from this case,had been with the accused to Mr. Rustom to bribe him. This conduct should be brought to the notice of the High Court.

Captain Brown having sat for long hours from day to day, this important case has finished sooner than was expected.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DHULIA.

DHULIA, MAY 24.

A meeting of the citizens was held under the auspices of the Satkaryattejak Sabba to commemorate the seventy-eighth birthday of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The Proclamation of 1858 was read, and a hope expressed that the promises made therein would never be disregarded.

Dissatisfaction was shown at the proposed scheme of sending Native troops to Africa at the cost of India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MAY 22.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 22.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 24.

The French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Osborne left Colombo for Bombay on 22nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	31 1-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	56,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	900	„
„ Imports of Cotton	49,000	„
„ „ Surats	4,000	„
Stock of Cotton	1,075,000	„
„ Surats	54,000	„

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 8.

THE CIPHER CORRESPONDENCE.

As I am writing the great debate on the new and startling developments of the Transvaal imbroglio is in progress. Sir William Harcourt, as befits the occasion, has taken the lead in the matter, and the responsibility of his position as one of the leaders of the House, to say nothing of the friendship he has entertained in the past of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, should be a guarantee that he will give a proper tone to the discussion. Hitherto it cannot be said that the Opposition, apart from a few free lances, have sought to make political capital out of the events that have recently occurred in South Africa, and this was acknowledged by Mr. Balfour the other night by the graceful manner in which he complied with Sir W. Harcourt's request to set apart to-night's sitting for the Transvaal question, although a later date would have been more convenient to the Ministry. The line that Sir W. Harcourt is taking in his speech was foreshadowed to some extent by his brief allusions to the subject at the banquet given in his honour by the members of the National Liberal Club on Tuesday. A deplorable affair, from whatever point of view you look at it, was his description of the South African situation, and what has led up to it. "There have," he said, "been recently revelations of a most grave and momentous character. They have to be discussed, and they must be discussed in Parliament. We must get to the bottom of a transaction which has cast a dark shadow upon the English name. For my part all I can say is that we shall support the Government if they take—and I believe they will take—the proper measures to clear the reputation of the nation from complicity in a business which brings upon it deep discredit." "This," he went on to say, "is not only a national question, it is an international question, and if the Government and the people of England should fail in their duty in that respect, they will deserve the reproaches that are cast upon them by those who are not their friends abroad." In the House to-night he has not minced matters. "We now know," he declared, "that the agitation was conducted, wirepulled, and financed from the office of the Chartered Company in Cape Town under the auspices of the Prime Minister of Cape Colony and with the resources of the De Beers and Goldfields Company." That conspiracy, he observed, had for its object the overthrow by an armed insurrection of the Government of a friendly State. There was something revolting to any high-minded man in the low morality and vulgar slang of the cipher correspondence, which he further stigmatised as a sordid, a squalid picture of "stock-jobbing Imperialism." Sir Hercules Robinson, whose position at the Cape seems to be growing in strength, if we may judge from the opposition manifested to his being brought home while the present difficulties remain, resents very strongly the imputation, if it can be called an imputation, that he was the person alluded to by the use of the word "Chairman" in the cipher telegrams of December 21 and 23. Sir Hercules understands that the individual meant is the luckless Dr. Jameson. In language of transparent truthfulness and sincerity the High Commissioner states that he never had the slightest suspicion of what was going on or intended. "If there should be any insinuation to the contrary," he cables to Mr. Chamberlain, "I rely upon you to protect my character in my absence." This appeal, though natural, was not necessary. Nobody believes that Sir Hercules was in any way privy to the unfortunate raid. Lord Loch's statement in the Lords denying the accusations made against him by the Pretoria correspondent of the *Temps* was made too late last week for me to do more than briefly notice it, and it has since been cast in the background by phases of the question of more importance. There is a discrepancy which I mention for what it is worth between Lord Loch's account of what passed between him and Mr. Phillips and the version given by the latter soon after the interview occurred. When Frederick the Great was told of the disaffection of one of his subjects, his Majesty inquired: "How many thousand men can he bring into the field?" When Lord Loch in 1894 asked the Johannesburg reformers what arms they possessed, and how long they could hold out against the forces of the Republic, he, like the Emperor William's illustrious predecessor, only meant, he says, to show the futility of armed resistance to the Boers. This is what Mr. Phillips wrote to Mr. Jardins Wernher in 1894:—"Loch, with whom I had two long private interviews, asked me some very pointed questions as to what arms we had in Johannesburg, whether the population could hold the place for six days until help could arrive, etc., and stated plainly that if there had been 3,000 rifles and ammunition he would certainly have come over." But that, after all, is ancient history. What we are all more interested in is the course the Government intend to pursue. I have just seen a gentleman who came away from the House immediately after Mr. Chamberlain's speech. In reply to my inquiry as to what line he adopted, all my friend would say was "Oh! Chamberlain made a Rhodesian speech." However that may be, the Colonial Secretary seems to have publicly condemned with necessary vigour the famous, or as Mr. Labouchere would say, the infamous, correspondence, though he did not, as scarcely anyone could have expected or desired, announce the withdrawal of the Company's charter, and from what I can learn, there is to be no immediate inquiry.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE SHAH.

The assassination of the Shah created a great sensation. The scene of the assassination of the Shah was the mosque of the Shah Abdul Azim, six miles from Teheran. The Shah was kneeling when the assassin approached and fired. The ball entered the body between the fifth and sixth ribs, and penetrated the heart. The Shah rose, took a few steps, and fell dead. After the agitator Jemaleddin's banishment in 1891, the assassin Reza with others was imprisoned for treasonable practices; but after some time he was liberated. He continued to speak against the Persian Government, and was once more imprisoned. Ultimately he was again released and granted a pension by the Shah. Jemaleddin, who is accused, whether falsely or not remains to be seen, of having instigated the crime, is not unknown in India. He was in England four years ago on a mission with the object of overthrowing the Shah. I saw him and had some conversation with him. He struck me as being a very learned man; but not quite sincere, and that is, I hear, the impression probably entertained with regard to him in the Foreign Office. He always professed to be a friend of England, but his conduct in Egypt was not, I fancy, always quite friendly to us.

KAFIRISTAN.

Although the agitation on behalf of the dispossessed Kafirs does not seem to "catch on" with the general public, Lord George Hamilton continues to be bombarded with questions on the subject. They have been more numerous than usual this week. Seven days ago, his lordship, in replying to Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. Caine's son-in-law, said he had received no further information as to the conduct of military operations in Kafiristan. The Bashgal Valley, he explained, was assigned to the Ameer under the revision on the spot prescribed by clause 4 of the Kabul Agreement of November 12, 1893. Clause 3 of that agreement originally contemplated that the extreme point would be Chandak, or Chanak, as it is sometimes called. The Bashgal Valley is a name roughly applied to the country from the Mandul Pass to the Kunar river, which may be 60 miles in length, with a possible population of 20,000. Sir Charles Dilke suplemented Mr. Roberts's question by inquiring whether it was not the fact that two years elapsed between the date of the agreement and the revision, and whether the valley had not been occupied by the troops of the Ameer between the dates of the two instruments. Lord G. Hamilton would not commit himself on the point, but thought that the delimitation was completed before the Ameer's troops appeared upon the scene. On Monday young Mr. J. A. Pease, a chip of the old block, innocently asked whether advantage would be taken of the favourable disposition of the Ameer in discountenancing, as far as he could do so, the traffic in Kafir slaves, by urging upon him, as the ally of an anti-slavery nation, to restore the recently deported Kafirs to their homes, and to devise means for eventually terminating the institution of slavery itself throughout his dominions. Lord George's answer was what might have been expected. "The hon. member," said the noble Lord, "is aware that the Viceroy intends to avail himself of any favourable opportunity to exercise his influence on behalf of the Kafirs; but it is improbable that the object contemplated by the hon. member would be promoted by any interference of the Government of India in the internal administration of Kafiristan in the direction indicated in the question." Precisely, Mr. Roberts, however, was on the war path again, but the London papers are apparently becoming a little tired of him, and some of them do not take the trouble to report his question. It was, as will be seen, more remarkable for its length than its accuracy. He asked "(1) whether the Secretary of State for India would lay upon the table of the House the correspondence between the Viceroy and the Ameer which led to the cession of the Bashgal Valley to Afghanistan; (2) whether the supplementary agreement of 19th December 1895 was drawn up in consequence of pressure of the Ameer during the Chitral Campaign, and what has been the corresponding compensation made by Abdur Rahman for the cession; (3) whether the boundary settled in principle by the Durand Treaty was similar to the demarcation made by Colonel Holditch (*sic*) of the Indian Survey Department, and whether this boundary included the Bashgal Valley and the Nari villages; (4) whether one of the boundary commissioners who settled the latter boundary of December, 1895, was the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, and whether this line of demarcation was made to include the Bashgal Valley after its invasion by Afghan troops; and (5) whether the Methar (*sic*) of Chitral and the Maharaja of Kashmir had given their written consent to the cession of the Bashgal Valley before it was made." Lord George Hamilton was not there to reply in person to this formidable series of questions, and that duly devolved upon Mr. Curzon. The unabashed Mr. Roberts was informed that no correspondence has taken place between the Viceroy and the Ameer with reference to the cession; that the decision to revise the frontier owing to the topographical error previously explained *ad nauseam* was arrived at before the Chitral expedition was contemplated, and that the Afghan forces did not enter the Valley until after it was agreed to give that district to the Ameer.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

Sir John Leng, as your readers will have noticed, has since his return from visiting India asked several questions in Parliament with reference to Indian affairs. These questions have not been of the character usual to legislators who have spent a few weeks in India. If all globe-trotting M.P.'s were like Sir J. Leng that class would probably be thought better of than it is at present. The other evening, the the hon. member for Dundee was instrumental in extracting from the Secretary to the Treasury an interesting statement regarding the future mail contract for India. Mr. Hanbury tells us that although it cannot be known what tenders will be received for the new postal contract for India and the Far East, the advertisement for tenders contemplates acceleration when the present contract expires on January 31, 1898, seeing that no tender is invited for as low a speed as the *minimum* required by the present contract. The lowest speeds for which tenders have been asked are 13¼ knots to and from Bombay, 13½ knots to and from Adelaide *via* Colombo, and 11½ knots between Colombo and Shanghai; but tenders may be sent in for any speed, higher or lower. Mr. Hanbury added:—"It is the fact that in Italy the special train service for these mails is performed at a lower rate and with a greater aggregate time for stops than in France. The hon. member is doubtless aware that a considerable part of the Italian railway is a single line. The European port to be used in the service of the future is not specified in the advertisement for tenders. It will be open to parties tendering to select Marseilles; and, if an offer based upon the embarcation and landing of mails at Marseilles showed better results than an offer based on Brindisi or any other port, the Postmaster-General would be free to choose the service via Marseilles." Nothing further has transpired respecting the proposal of Messrs. Holt, the well-known Liverpool firm, to tender for the contract.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The blue-book relating to the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute is not yet published, but I am able to give a summary of its contents. The correspondence opens with a letter dated Dec. 29, 1890, from Sir Frederick Abel to the Under-Secretary of State written by command of the Prince of Wales and submitting for consideration whether in view of the opening of the Imperial Institute in the spring of 1892 the time had not arrived when the contribution from the India Office might "be made to assume a more substantial character and a permanent form." A long and able minute from Sir George Birdwood, and dated Jan. 8, 1891, follows. The writer observes that there can be no question of the enormous service the Imperial Institute "as it is being organised by Sir Frederick Abel" would be to India, "and so long as it is administered by a man of his scientific eminence and personal distinction." Sir George Birdwood insists, however, on the necessity of any allowance to the Institute being made "conditional on the employment out of it of a curator or director of the Indian collections nominated or at least approved by the Secretary of State for India." He suggested that the grant from the Indian Government might at least be equal to that of the Victorian Government, say £1,000 a year. "The total amount contributed by all countries to the Imperial Institute," he proceeded, "exclusive of Government annual grants, is up to to-day £389,082. Of this sum the Princes, Chiefs, and officials of India have contributed Rs. 12,72,919, and the Government of India a collection valued at Rs. 10,000. The Colonial Governments have out of this grand total contributed exclusive of their several annual grants no less than £59,943. From these figures it would seem impossible for the Government of India to now avoid taking upon itself a larger responsibility for the future efficiency of the Imperial Institute than is represented by a grant for collections 'strictly limited to Rs. 10,000.'" Sir F. Abel's letter was forwarded to the Government of India, and on the 30th June 1891 a Revenue and Agricultural Despatch was written to the Secretary of State, proposing that India's annual contribution should be Rs. 10,000. On Sept. 10 of the same year the Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir Horace Walpole informed Sir F. Abel that Viscount Cross had come to the determination to sanction an annual grant of £1000 a year for five years from 1st April 1891 "towards the cost and maintenance and custody of the Indian Section." It was pointed out that the appropriation of this grant would be left to the discretion of the governing body of the Institute excepting the amount reserved for the payment of a properly qualified curator approved by the Secretary of State in Council. This officer would in the first instance be Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., who was temporarily transferred from the India Office a few months previously. The salary of Mr. Royle, £500, was to be provided out of this grant. The letter added:—"The renewal of the grant after five years and any modifications in it that may then be made, will entirely depend on the manner in which it is meanwhile expended and the results obtained." On April 23, 1894, Sir F. Abel wrote to the India Office urging the immediate necessity for obtaining from the Government of India a grant of not less than £800 additional to the £2,000 sanctioned for 1894-95 and 1895-96 to provide for the actual costs of the Section. On the same date Sir G. Birdwood as Special Assistant, India Office, wrote a memorandum recommending that Sir F. Abel's request be granted and giving reasons why in his opinion the Government should give this further assistance. "The usefulness of the Imperial Institute to India," said Sir G. Birdwood "has now been placed beyond question. It is observed indeed by the discontent of its enormous constituency of Fellows with its administration as a 'Variety' Club, but its administration as a department of industrial research and commercial intelligence is now all but perfected, as will be acknowledged by everyone competent to form an opinion." I must on account of the exigencies of space pass over most of Sir G. Birdwood's points, but I cannot forbear from quoting the following characteristically candid paragraph:—"If only the Imperial Government would even now, at the eleventh hour, meet the Imperial Institute in the same enlightened spirit that the Indian Government and this Office have shown since 1891, and that the Colonial Governments are now beginning to indicate, the scientific efficiency and official status of the Imperial Institute would at once be put on an unquestioned and abiding basis. The Imperial Government contributes nothing to the support of the Institute, and the latter has therefore to depend too much on a multitudinous and exigent constituency of Fellows, who provide the bulk of the working income of the Institute; and it is the necessity of securing this precarious income which is the bane, and the ever growing bane, of the Imperial Institute, demoralising its administration, and degrading its reputation by forcing it into reciprocally ruinous competition with such neighbouring places of justly popular attraction as 'Olympia,' and the 'Earl's Court' shows."

"An Imperial contribution of 12,000*l.*, a year, he contends," would make the Institute independent of the unruly multitude of Fellows who join it chiefly for the sake of its sordid frivolities, and enable the governing body to devote this noble memorial of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress wholly and solely to the exhaustive exhibition and technical exposition of the raw products, and primary, secondary, and higher artistic industries of the United Kingdom, and the Colonies, and India." Sir G. Birdword's memorandum, together with Sir F. Abel's letter, were forwarded to Simla by Sir Henry Fowler, who observed:—"I think it desirable that, before the question of continuing the present grant of 1,000*l.* per annum comes up for decision in 1 895, I should be furnished with the deliberate opinion of your Government on the value to India of the work done by the Imperial Institute, with suggestions of any modifications in your relations with the Institute calculated to ensure a more beneficial administration of the grant in future, and if it be practicable, the more direct responsibility of your Government and this Office in its expenditure." In their reply, dated 10th October 1894, the Government of India submitted that the work of the Section as described by Sir F. Abel represented no adequate return for India's contribution; maintained that India as a large contributor to the endowment of the Institute is entitled to demand that a share of the annual income should be devoted to the furtherance of her interests; and declared that as at present advised they were clearly of opinion that India had so far derived no advantages from its connection with the Imperial Institute that were in any way "commemorate with what the Institute has received and was receiving from India." They believed, however, that such advantages might be secured, but to secure them it would be necessary to materially modify existing arrangements. They then proceeded to propose the scheme that, as I mentioned some weeks ago, has since been adopted placing the Indian Section of the Institute under the direct control of a Sub-Committee appointed with their approval and on such terms as to retirement by rotation as they might agree to. After entering into various other matters connected with the Section the despatch concluded:—"Such information as we possess on the subject leads us to entertain grave doubts whether we should be right in accepting the proposed charge of 800*l.*, even if our financial position permitted us to do so; and we therefore prefer, as you are possibly in a better position than we are to form a judgment on the matter, to leave the question whether the grant should be made or not entirely in your hands." A copy of this despatch was furnished to the Imperial Institute and replied to in March 1895 in a memorandum which with appendices occupies some 20 pages. Sir H. Fowler thought that "a reasonable claim" had been made out by the Executive Council of the Institute for the supplementary grant of £800, and the Government of India in a despatch of 23rd October last gave way, though they saw no reason, they said, to modify the views already expressed by them on the subject. In this despatch they deal at length with the future management of the section. They proposed to guarantee to the Institute for a term of five years an annual grant of £750, on condition that the scheme set forth by them is adopted and on the understanding that the grant covers all current expenses, for which no further claim should be made. The pay of the curator and expenditure on permanent fittings and the like would be independent of this grant. They suggested that much valuable assistance might be afforded by officers of museums and schools of art and others on their periodical visits to England, and recommended that such persons should be appointed during their stay in this country temporary Honorary members of the Indian Sub-Committee. In the meantime the Liberal Government had been upset, and Lord George Hamilton reigned in Whitehall. The new Secretary of State concurred in the conclusions expressed by his predecessor with respect to the immediate grant of £800, and directed that sum to be paid to the Institute. He also approved of the scheme formulated by the Government of India, and in his despatch announcing his decision vindicated the action of Sir G. Birdwood in this matter. "I observe," says Lord G. Hamilton, "that in the third paragraph of your present letter reference is made to Sir George Birdwood's memorandum enclosed in Sir H. Fowler's despatch of the 28th June 1895. In case there should be any misapprehension on the subject I take this opportunity to say that in matters concerning the Imperial Institute, as in other affairs with which he deals, Sir George Birdwood possesses the complete confidence of the Secretary of State in Council, and that he has at heart the interests of India in any advice he may have tendered to me or my predecessors." The blue-book also contains the Imperial Institute's acceptance of the new scheme, and other correspondence relating to the Indian branch of the Institute.

THE LATE LADY WEST.

Sir Raymond West has suffered terribly from the shock caused by his sad bereavement, but I am glad to say that he is recovering. The deep and heartfelt sympathy that is envinced for him here will be shared by all his friends in India. Those who enjoyed the privilege of Lady West's acquaintance can understand how irreparable is the loss that has befallen your late member of Council. In Norwood, where she had endeared herself to her neighbours by her kindness of disposition and charitable nature, she will be greatly missed. She had been ailing, but her death was quite sudden and unexpected.

NATIONAL TROPHIES.

It appears that a few days ago the "King's Colours" of the 72nd (Seaforth) Highlanders were sold by auction in London for the paltry sum of £35. Mr. J. E. Gordon, the successor of Mr. Seymour Keay in the representation of Elgin and Nairn, as a patriotic Scotsman, is highly indignant at this transaction, and will next week ask the Under-Secretary of State for War whether his department will discover the present owner with a view of recovering by purchase or otherwise this national trophy for the regimental district. The colours date from the year the battle of Waterloo was fought.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Stewart (Mad. Ret.); Major-General T. E. Britten (Bombay Ret.); Naser-ed-din, Shah of Persia; Colonel North; Admiral Sir R. FitzRoy; Captain H. K. Wilson; Captain G. Smythe, R.N. (Ret.); Captain G. M. Balfour, R.N.; Mr. J. Flanagan, R.N. (Ret.); Rev. the Hon. Paul Stapleton; Dr. J. S. Reid; Mr. A. W. Hunt, R.M.S.; Dowager Countess Fortescue.

THE LATE COLONEL HUMFREY.

THE following resolution was issued above the signature of Sir Charles Ollivant, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, on Saturday:—

It is with the deepest regret that his Excellency the Governor in Council has received the intelligence of the death of Colonel J. Humfrey, Inspector-General of Police in this Presidency. During Colonel Humfrey's twenty-three years' connection with the Police he repeatedly rendered services of such exceptional merit as to elicit the special commendation of Government, and his Excellency in Council deems it fit on this occasion, while expressing his sympathy with that gallant officer's family in the loss which they have sustained, to record his high appreciation of the zeal, ability, and experience which Colonel Humfrey brought to the discharge of the various duties committed to him.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR THE SOUDAN.

THE LAWADA TO LEAVE TO-DAY.

THE arrangements for the despatch of the 5th Bombay Mountain Battery to Suakin were once more altered,and the previous orders countermanded, to the great inconvenience of the authorities in Bombay. According to the original programme, the Transport Lawada was to leave this port on Saturday morning, but in consequence of the non-arrival of the Mountain Battery, the departure of the vessel had to be put off till Sunday; and now another delay has occurred. On Friday afternoon the Dock authorities were informed that the transport was on no account to be delayed, with the result that every effort was made to take the Commissariat and other stores with great despatch. The military authorities, however, countermanded the order in the evening, after the sail of the Transport Bhundara, which was the last to leave her moorings, and intimation was sent to the Railway authorities to detain the two specials at Deolali till Saturday evening. The two specials conveying the Mountain Battery had arrived at Itasari junction at 1 and 3 p.m., on Friday, and as the next half of the troops was at Deolali, a run of more than eighteen hours, it was thought advisable to allow the troops to cook their food and to bring them to Bombay at day-break. The two specials reached Deolali to-day, but they will be detained there till the evening, and will leave Deolali at 8 p.m. A run of eight hours will bring the specials to Bombay early at day-break, to-day, and the work of embarkation would be pushed forward with all despatch, so that there is every probability of the Transport Lawada going out to sea by the noon tide instead of Monday,as was at one time arranged. Surgeon-Colonel Parker arrived in Bombay on Saturday, and as much of the general hospital as is able to arrive in time, will be embarked on board the transport. The train will arrive at day-light this morning, and as at present arranged, the Lawada will leave her moorings by the evening tide. The transport had finished receiving her complement of stores on Saturday morning. The tents and equipment for the General Hospital were shipped on the transport by the afternoon, and the vessel was ready to sail any time yesterday, had the Mountain Battery arrived in time. Some of the stores shipped on the vessel were actually unloaded yesterday to make room for tents, and equipment for the General-Hospital.

There is a persistent rumour in the town that the authorities are making arrangements to hire about four more vessels. The name of at least one steamer for the hiring of which negotiations are said to be going on with the P. and O. Co. is whispered abroad. It is said that the authorities are negotiating the hiring of the s.s. Mathura, belonging the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for the transport purposes.

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 22.

THE second day's races came off most successfully, in spite of the heavy shower of the previous day. The course was not in heavy order. The following are the results:—

1ST RACE.—"Handicap Steeplechase."—Re. 100. Presented by H. E. the Governor's Staff. For English and Waler Galloways and all Arabs and C. B.'s. Distance—Chase course.

Mr Pritchard's Poggle, 11st 11lbs, Capt Bond	1
Capt Heneage's Phyllis, 11st 1lb, Owner	2
Mr Graham's Nofil, 11st 4lbs, Mr Willoughby	3
Capt Walton's Olive, 11st, Owner	0
Capt Grantham's Cobwab, 11st 4lbs, Mr Haworth	0

Won by half-a-length. Bad third.

2ND RACE.—"Polo Pony Scurry."—Rs. 60. For all bona-fide polo ponies that are considered as such in the opinion of the Stewards. Catch weight over 11st. Distance—About 2½ furlongs.

Capt Heneage's ch a p Hainton, Owner	1
Mr Graham's ch a p Japan, Mr Willoughby	2
H H the Maharaja of Kholapur's b a p Forest Ranger, Mr James	3
Mr R Goodfellow's ch a g Pinkan, Owner	0
H H the Maharaja of Kholapur's br a p Chance, Capt Bond	0

Won by three-quarter of a length.

3RD RACE.—"The Stiffun's Stakes."—Rs. 60. For Arab and C B.Galloways. C B's 14 hds, and Arabs 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50. C B's 14 hds and Arabs 13-3 to carry 11-7. W. for I. Distance—½ mile.

Aga S Shah's b a gal Mikado, 10st 12lbs, Owner	1
H H The Maharaja of Kholapur's g cb m Seeta, Mr James	2
Mr Graham's g a gal Alexander, 11st 1lb, Mr Willoughby	3
Mr Robertson's b a gal Brigadier, 11st 1lb, Mr Goodfellow	0
Mr Walker's b a gal Crisis, 11st 2lbs, Capt Walton	0
Mr Whiting's wh cb geld Bismarck, 11st 4lbs, Major Mercer	0

Won by a length. Bad third.

4TH RACE.—"The Kolhapur Cup."—Value Rs 100. Presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur. For all Galloways 14hds and under; 14hds to carry 12st. W. for I. Winner of any race value Rs 150, 7lbs extra. English and Australian to carry 10lbs extra. Distance—½ mile.

Dr Martin's ch a gal Mystery, 10st 13lbs, Aga S Shah	1
Capt Lecky's b a geld Crystal, 10st 3lbs, Major Mercer	2
Mr Graham's b e m Clio, 11st 3lbs, Mr Willoughby	3
Mr Pritchard's g a gal Poggle, 11st 8lbs, Capt Bond	0
Capt Heneage's b a gal G G, 11st 8lbs, Owner	0

Won by a length; three lengths separated second and third.

5TH RACE.—"The Consolation Handicap."—Rs 60. For all ponies 13-2 and under that have been beaten at the meeting Distance—½ mile.

Mr Willoughby's b cb p Twilight, 10st 10lbs, Aga S Shah	1
H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur's br a p Chance, 9st 9lbs Mr James	2
Capt Levett's ch a h Butter Cup. 10st 7lbs, Major Mercer	3
H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur's b a p Forest Ranger, 11st, Mr Willoughby	0

Won by a length. Two lengths between second and third. The Mahableshwar Purse fell through.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, with the overland mails of May 8, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6-30 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alcok, Mr and Mrs J B, and 2 children
Buchanan, Miss
Gern, Lt E
Fremlin, Miss E M
Gay, Mr H
George, Mr and Mrs
Grant, Mr T S
Harcourt, Mr and Mrs H M
Hurle, Capt E F Cooke
Johnston, Mr F
Kennedy Mr and Mrs
Kinloch, Capt H A
Maugan, Mr W S
Marshall, Mr A W
Mennon, Mr C K R
Mitchell, Mrs and sister
Moore, Lt G D M
Platt, Capt E H
Ramsay, Bandmaster and Mrs
Singh, Mr S S

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Waddington, Mr H

FROM BRINDISI.

Browne, Mr E
Byers, Lt E B
Coghlan, Mr R
Figgis, Mr A W
Hewlett, Miss T S
Prinsep, Hon Sir H T
Lloyd, Mr W J
Mackay, Mr E V
Mersent, Mr G P
Swan, Mr A A

FROM ADEN.

Ferris, Lt
Martin, Mr and Mrs

THE STATESMAN NOW WANTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN will be well advised (the *World* suggests) if he appoints Lord Reay to the Commissionership of South Africa and the Governorship of the Cape Colony. The nomination would do something to foster that union of the British races in South Africa which is the great object of his policy. Lord Reay became first known in England when, as Baron Donald Mackay, he was Secretary to the Dutch Legation in London. He was afterwards Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Holland. On his accession to an old Scotch peerage, he made England his home and country. He has been Governor of Bombay and was Under-Secretary of State for India in the last Administration. Belonging equally to Holland and England, and speaking the language of the two countries perfectly, Lord Reay might seem to have been invented for the benefit of a Secretary of State anxious to make an appointment, which, while specially acceptable to the Dutch majority in South Africa, would not be unwelcome to the English minority. Lord Reay has given proof of administrative capacity, and he is a man of culture and information, derived from travel and conversance with the best society of many countries, not less than from books.

SIMLA SPECIALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

"Clotilde," said I—I am not long up from the plains, and I frequently ask Clotilde questions in that delightful but too brief half-hour during which women are supposed to mope and yawn after dinner in the drawing-room—"Clotilde, what is a specialty."

"That is the proper way of pronouncing it," said she dreamily, "some people say 'speciality.' But they are people of incomplete education."

"Thanks," I said, "but with every acknowledgment of the compliment implied I feel that mine will not be complete until I know."

"A specialty?" Clotilde roused herself. "Oh—you see them advertised. Wakefield's is millinery this year I believe."

"Millinery isn't *every* woman's specialty," I protested, "and I've heard of such a large number who have one. They are generally spoken of," I added, "as having it out with them. For instance, when I asked Sophonisba if she had seen Mrs. Humayon Smith lately, she said 'Oh yes—this afternoon. Going round Jakko with her specialty. She was in her rickshaw.' Now is it," I asked Clotilde confidentially, "a dachshund?"

"There *are* a good many about, aren't there?" said Clotilde evasively, "a perfect epidemic of them this year. You see"—and she went into dachshund family matters which there can be no possible utility in dragging from the kennel.

"There is something in your manner," I remarked, "which leads me to believe that it is *not* a dachshund. The taste for making mysteries is a detestable one."

"Oh if you are going to be disagreeable!" she exclaimed, "on your *honour* don't you smell the benzine on these gloves? Well, a specialty is a man."

"There's a world full of men," I quoted. "What kind of a man?"

"Almost anything will do—in some cases." Clotilde is terribly sarcastic at times.

"No doubt there are grades and qualities. But please describe a specialty that would do its owner credit," I said. "Any particular size?"

"I like them tall," Clotilde said meditatively, "and *I* should say, nothing under five feet eight. But that is a matter of taste. And there are so many other things to consider."

"Go on," I said, "you reveal a new species. If you are sufficiently explicit I may write out its characteristics and send them to *Nature*. You haven't observed its life-history I suppose—its changes and developments and what it feeds on during"——

"I have certainly noticed changes," Clotilde interrupted. "You never can depend"——

"Not, I am convinced, with the scientific eye."

"And the great majority of them feed at the club. At an early stage they consume afternoon tea with avidity," she added, "not seeming to know the difference between cakes from Peliti and the *mitai-wallah*. But you're not to mention my name, remember, in *any* publication."

"If it's a really new species," I said, "it must be named after somebody. Preferably the discoverer. Clotildiensis would sound well. But if it's merely the old Adam under new circumstances"——

"They should never be old"—Clotilde has a genius for interruptions—"unless they are very high up indeed. A Something-General, who still played tennis, would do."

"The fifty-five years limit"—I suggested.

"Doesn't apply at all. And I've often thought Government a *great deal* too lenient in that rule. Why encourage elderly gentlemen to stay in the country to the detriment of their health?" Everything-General would be more interesting if they were reasonably active."

"That sounds sincere if a trifle ungrammatical," I said superiorly, "but we are getting away from the specialties."

"I can never get away from them," Clotilde confessed, with a charming blush. Clotilde never hesitates to be candid even when it exposes her to the charge of vanity.

"They shouldn't be old," I said. "Married?"

"N—no. Preferably not. There again it's a question of taste. I've *never* found married ones satisfactory. If the wife's at home they hug her into the conversation from a sense of duty; if she's here one is apt to meet her in her rickshaw all by herself. Then one feels as if one ought to lend her one's specialty because he happens to be her husband! Great bore. Besides, boys are more grateful and teachable. I once made a subaltern go into the water after a stick," said Clotilde regretfully, "and bring it to me in his mouth. But that was in the Plains, ten years ago, when I was first married. I hardly think I could do it again." But there was no despair in the way Clotilde patted her fringe.

"Young, unmarried, or say forty, and distinguished," I repeated thoughtfully. "Figure and looks according to choice, or—or opportunity. What are their duties?"

"That is not a happy expression," said Clotilde, frowning, "you should ask about their *privileges*. They like coming to tea, poor things, awfully."

"So you said before," I replied, ignoring the softening of the Clotildean eye.

"They make useful escorts," she continued, "and they look well attached to a rickshaw on the Mall. There are some women," declared Clotilde, "who would rather go out without jhampanies than without a specialty. But I think that's silly. I am an old-fashioned person, though I don't mind being seen occasionally with my husband."

"They seem to be chiefly decorative," I said thoughtfully, "even when they're plain-looking. But their privileges strike one as arduous. Why do they so readily undertake them?"

"There is certainly no *sentiment* about it," protested Clotilde.

"I don't think I said there was."

"Well, you implied it. I mean there needn't be any sentiment. Admiration of course. Every woman is entitled to that. But nothing so silly, I may say so *vulgar* as sentiment."

"It depends, I suppose, on how special the specialty is," I mused, "and yet I suppose a specialty couldn't be general. It is a contradiction in terms."

"I should think not," said Clotilde coldly. "That is sometimes tried, but *never* tolerated. A specialty who is seen riding or walking with anybody else and can't honestly say that he couldn't get out of it, would——"

"Lose his place at once," I suggested.

Clotilde nodded, and the men came in looking conscious of great benevolence in joining us so soon.

"Isn't it rather difficult to—to keep up?" I just had time to say. "You have to talk to them don't you?"

"They do prefer it," said Clotilde, "and it is dull sometimes, as you say. You see the better they are to look at the"——

"I understand," I said.

"But they can generally be turned off for a fortnight or three weeks at a time. Most of them will stand that, in case anybody comes up who is more"——

"Special," I said. "I see. They seem to be humble, deserving creatures."

"As a rule," assented Clotilde, "they are. Yes, General Jones, I *am* going to ride down to the Gymkhana to-morrow. So kind of you to ask me, but I must go with Captain Pink this time. I've put him off three consecutive Saturdays."

AN association has been formed "to uphold British supremacy and to promote the interests of British subjects in South Africa, with full recognition of colonial self-government." The work of the association, as officially set forth, will consist in placing before the country the fullest informatian upon questions which affect the various communities in South Africa. Public meetings will be addressed by speakers either personally acquainted with South African affairs, or who have made them the subject of their special study. Whilst incidentally giving its support to the policy set forth in Mr. Chamberlain's despatches and speeches, the main work of the association will be educational. Among those who have already joined the general committee are the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Leeds, the Marquis of Lorne, Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, Lord Ebury, Mr. E. Carson, Q. C., M. P., Mr. H.M. Stanley, M. P., Mr. H. Rider Haggard, and Mr. Edward Dicey. The hon. secretary is Mr. W. J. Galloway, M. P.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

SOME "PREPOSTEROUS PROPOSALS."

THE High Commissioner at the Cape has communicated to Reuter's agent for publication the following telegraphic correspondence with a view to refute the rumours invented and circulated regarding the proceedings and intentions of Her Majesty's Government on the western border of the Transvaal :—

April 20.—From Dr. Leyds to Sir Hercules Robinson :—"The Transvaal Government regrets to inform your Excellency that, unrest is caused amongst the burghers by troops being assembled and kept at Mafeking instead of proceeding to Rhodesia. Reports are also being spread by officers and men that they are destined to march to the Transvaal. Copies deposited on the subject, will be forwarded to your Excellency."

April 20.—Sir H. Robinson to President Kruger :—"Your Honour's telegram stating that forces are being retained at Mafeking is not in accordance with fact. Col. Plumer's reports show that he is forwarding his force in detachments. Three hundred and sixty-eight have already gone to Bulawayo. It is hardly necessary to repeat the assurances frequently given that Her Majesty's Government have no hostile intention against the Republic. In order to keep their promise that a repetition of what occurred in the Rand should be rendered impossible, Her Majesty's Government placed the Command of the forces in the hands of full-pay officers of the Imperial Army. I on my side have heard reports of hostile preparations on the part of the burghers in the Republic, but having confidence in the peaceful intentions of your Honour's Government, I have not thought it necessary to ask for explanation."

Pretoria, May 2.—From the British Agent to Sir H. Robinson :—"Disquieting reports have been received with regard to the massing of troops on the western border without a forward movement. Statements of officers indicate evil designs upon the Republic. In view of recent events these reports are having an unfavourable effect upon the burghers. I respectfully suggest to your Excellency to take steps to prove the true position of affairs. I think that a commission sent by the Government of the Republic in conjunction wilh persons appointed by your Excellency would be the best mode of procedure. It meets with the approval of the President, who says he does not distrust your Excellency's assurances, but wishes to remove suspicion and allay excitement.

From Sir H. Robinson to Sir Jacobus de Wet :—"There is no partical of truth in the reports mentioned. If the President is not satisfied with this assurance he can send an officer to the border to investigate. I trust that I shall have no more preposterous proposal embodied in your telegram."

From Dr. Leyds to Sir H. Robinson :—"I forward to your Excellency three affidavits of burghers declaring that they made agreements with Capt. Fuller, regarding transport from Mafeking to Bulawayo, Captain Fuller stipulating that, if required, the waggons should proceed in an easterly direction."

Dr. Leyds to Sir H. Robinson :—"The Transvaal Government have information that 6,000 British troops are massed on the border and that further members (? numbers) continue to arrive by rail. The Troops are accompanied by large numbers of Cape natives. It is further reported that since the reformers were sentenced the northward movement of troops has been stopped and preparations are being made to invade the Transvaal."

From Sir H. Robinson to President Kruger :—"Capt. Fuller sailed for England two days before the alleged interview. The total strength of the troops proceeding northward is 1490, whereof 700 have not yet reached Mafeking.

A telegram from Sir J. de Wet to Sir H. Robinson, apologises for suggesting a joint commission of inquiry, and explains that he only meant that the Transvaal should be allowed to investigate for the purpose of reassurance.

The following telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated May 4, has been received at the Colonial Office :—

President of South African Republic has reported that there is considerable uneasiness among his burghers on the western border of the South African Republic, owing to the circulation of a report of the massing of 4,000 troops at Aasvogelkop, 2,000 at Mafeking, and other smaller bodies elsewhere on the border. He says he heard further that numbers are arriving continuously by rail and that with the troops are Hottentots, Red Kaffirs, Bastards, and all sorts of coloured persons. He adds he hears that the forces are not being sent forward to Matabeleland, as they are destined to attack the Transvaal Republic. He supports these rumours by sworn depositions. I have pointed out that these reports are a tissue of falsehoods and absurdities, and explained fully the number and position of the forces already sent on to the north and on the way to Mafeking, and as the best means of refuting the misrepresentations and preventing the fabrication of others I have published our correspondence in the papers.

MR. VAN BOESCHOTEN IN ENGLAND.

Mr. C. Van Boeschoten, Transvaal Under-Secretary of State, accompanied by his wife, two sons, and two daughters, has arrived in London this week. He has stated that he has not come to England for political reasons, but for the benefit of his health.

OPENING OF THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

SIR H. ROBINSON AND THE JAMESON RAID.

The Cape Parliament was opened on May 1. The Governor's speech first dealt with the entry of an armed force into the Transvaal, contrary to international law. Such entry, the Governor said, was deeply deplored by every right-minded Colonist and had produced the most lamentable results. The speech continued :—

My advisers have entire confidence in Her Majesty's Government, taking steps which shall prevent the recurrence of a calamity which stirred so deeply the sentiments of all people in Africa and so gravely endangered the friendly relationships between British Colonists and the adjoining States. My Ministers, while recognising the advantage of maintaining unimpaired the existing authority of the Crown, are directing their best efforts to the promotion and maintenance of a cordial understanding with neighbouring States and Colonies. I trust that the troubled state of affairs in the Transvaal, which necessarily agitates the people of this Colony, will by the exercise of a wise spirit of moderation and conciliation on the part of all concerned, present before long a calmer aspect. The Colony is so materially interested in the development of the interior, that the recent rising of the natives in Rhodesia is viewed with extreme concern. My sympathies are with my fellow-countrymen in their time of peril, and my fervent hope is that the forces now marching to relieve the beleaguered settlers will reach the seat of danger in time to prevent further serious loss of life and property, and that the strenuous efforts now being employed to quell the rising and to restore peace may be successful. Notwithstanding the condition of unrest prevailing in Africa, the attitude of the masses of the aboriginal races subject to Colonial rule continues fairly satisfactory. in Pondoland, in which it is advisable to station a permanent military force, the rule of the Colonial Government is fairly maintained, the people generally appreciating the change of system ; and I am satisfied that Sigcan will not receive the support of the Pondos in any effort to regain his lost power. (The Glen Grey Act is working so successfully that I propose to extend it to other districts. The Glen Grey Act is the Native Labour Measure, passed by Mr. Rhodes last year, which imposes a tax on all males who cannot show a certificate of three years' labour.) Steady efforts are being made to induce a plentiful supply of native labour. Prosperity depends on arrangements for the movements of bodies of labourers, with proper provision, for depots, and for their protection on their way to the Colony or to the Rand. Agriculture and pastoral pursuits invoke grave consideration. Low prices, prolonged drought, locusts, and rinderpest have pressed with extreme severity on the farming population, necessitating combined action on the part of the different Governments to deal with the situation. It is proposed to introduce a measure for the abolition or the reduction of the duties on farming implements, and of the railway rates applicable to them, and for the construction of irrigation works. Parliament will be asked to consent to a railway agreement with the Orange Free State for the building of grain lines. The financial condition of the Colony is flourishing. The estimates of expenditure largely exceed the amount of last year, the remarkable development of the railway traffic needing a great increase of construction. Extra telegraph lines are imperatively necessary owing to the great expansion of trade, which also necessitates additional harbour works. Bills for these purposes will accordingly be submitted.

Notice has been given in the Cape Town Poliament of a motion to the effect that the absence of the Governor from South Africa at the present juncture would be detrimental to the best interests of the country.

OPENING OF THE VOLKSRAAD.—PRESIDENT KRUGER'S SPEECH.

The opening of the Volksraad by the President, on May 4, was an impressive ceremony. There was, however, an utter absence of any excitement. President Kruger, in his speech, reviewed the events of the past year and deplored the death of Gen. Smit, who, he said, was a great loss to the country. Alluding to Dr. Jameson's invasion, President Kruger said :—

"Recent events, due to malevolence and selfish objects, have interrupted rest and peace. It has ever been my object to promote the development and prosperity of the Republic in the most peaceable manner, and I am so convinced of your sincere wish to co-operate with me in this aim that I expect, with the fullest confidence, that this session of your high Assembly will contribute in no small manner to the restoration of rest and peace in the State in order that through united co-operation the country may flourish and grow prosperous for the benefit of all. . . . Notwithstanding the past trouble, the Republic continues to maintain friendly relations with foreign Powers." The hope was expressed that a meeting with representatives of the Orange Free State to discuss the question of a closer union between the two countries would be held soon. Referring to the dynamite explosion at Johannesburg, the President stated that the sympathy shown was universal, and he acknowledged, above all, the help and assistance tendered by the people of the Rand. The speech declared that the mining industry was prosperous and that the labour question presented a bright aspect. Native affairs are peaceful. Proposals dealing with education and measures affecting agriculture are being prepared. The financial condition of the Republic is sound and the expenditure is growing in order to keep pace with the progress of the country. The speech contained no reference to the trial of the Reform leaders or the Uitlanders' grievances. The President said that, in consequence of drought, the visitations of locusts, and the rinderpest, the past year had been unfavourable for agriculture, and the scarcity of foodstuffs had caused a rise of prices, which necessitated the temporary removal of certain import duties.

THE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST LORD LOCH.

HIS LORDSHIP EXPLAINS.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, May 1st, Lord Loch, rising from one of the cross benches, said: My lords—I venture to ask your lordships' indulgence while I make a very brief statement in explanation of certain statements which have appeared in this morning's papers, extracted from the Paris "Temps." It states that the Government of the South African Republic possesses proofs that in 1894, Sir Henry Loch, then Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner of South Africa, proposed to the Reform Committee the invasion of the Transvaal, To this statement, I give the most unqualified contradiction, (Cheers). The correspondent of the "Temps" further states that I asked Mr. Phillips whether Johannesburg could hold out for six days, and how many arms it possessed exclusive of the 3,000 rifles which had been announced. While denying the correctness of this statement, it may interest your lordships to learn the possible reason that may have given rise to this statement. In June, 1894, I visited Pretoria in connection with the Swaziland Convention which was then the subject of negotiation between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the South African Republic. Tho visit was also with a view of negotiating a convention with referance to British subjects being exempt from compulsory military service in the Transvaal. On my arrival at Pretoria, I was met at the station by President Kruger, accompanied by many of his Executive. There was a great crowd at the statibn ; and it was with the greatest difficulty that President Kruger was enabled to have the way cleared for himself and myself going to his carriage. The crowd was a very excited crowd. They removed the President's coachman from the box, took out the horses ; two men clambered on to the box with Union Jacks ; and in this way we were conducted to Pretoria, a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. On arrival at the hotel, where rooms had been prepared for me, there was a great crowd assembled in the streets, wishing to present addresses. I reminded those who were anxious to present addresses to me that I was the guest of a friendly Power ; and I refused to receive any addresses unless proper consideration was paid to the President, his Government, and the people of the South African Republic. There was much excitement in Johannesburg at this period ; and I may remind your lordships that Johannesburg is some fifty miles from Pretoria. The excitement existed there, not only in connection with the compulsory commandeering of British subjects to serve in the war, which was then occupying the attention of the Transvaal, with the natives to the north of that State, but there was also much excitement in Johannesburg in connection with the alleged grievances. They were very desirous that I should visit Johannesburg with a view to hearing personally from those interested, the whole circumstances and details of the grievances. President Kruger, hearing of this, wrote me the following letter :—

Pretoria, June 26, 1894.—Dear Sir Henry,—I wished to ask you, in the interests of the friendly relations between the two countries not to visit Johannesburg. A certain party (to which by a long way not all British subjects belong) has greatly stirred up some feelings. There is, therefore, a certain excitement on various sides whereby it would not be impossible that a collision would arise, to bear the responsibility of which would be a serious matter. It would be very agreeable to me personally, and would be regarded by my Government as an act of international frindship, if you would give up your intended journey to Johannesburg.—S. J. P. Kruger.

To that letter I replied as follows :—

Pretoria, June 27, 1894.—Dear President Kruger,—I need scarcely assure your Honour that it is my anxious desire to assist as far as possible in allaying the excitement which I am aware exists in Johannesburg and in other parts of the Transvaal where British subjects are residing. In conveying to you this disire I am encouraged by your frankness to be equally frank with your Honour and to explain the views I have formed from an impartial and perfectly friendly observation of the existing situation. The British subjects appear to me to have some very real and substantial grievances which have not, I think, received such a sympathetic hearing from the Legislature as the residents of Johannesburg—who are the most important taxpayers in the Republic—consider to be their due to any respectable and reasonable representation that they may make. It is not for me to make any detailed suggestions to your Honour on this subject, but I may bring to your notice one consideration which will prove to your Honour the importance of dealing with any grievances that may exist in a sympathetic spirit. There is, I believe, an alien white population at present in the Republic of about 40,000 persons. A few years may see this population almost doubled, and if they suffered under the same grievances, it would be almost impossible to avert the dangers which have recently threatened. I am sure your Honour will not misunderstand my motives in making these observations. They are made in the spirit of a true friend, with a genuine desire to promote the prosperity of the people of this country, and I shall be gratified to learn that any grievances of which British subjects may complain will receive the early consideration of your Honour and your Honour's Government. I readily comply with your wish that I should not visit Johannesburg at the present juncture, and have arranged for the address being presented to me here by a small deputation of ten or twelve persons.—I have, &c., HENRY B. LOCH.

The result of this communication was that a deputation came from Johannesburg—a very important and influential deputation—and presented me with an address, setting forth at considerable length their grievances. I informed them, for the reasons stated in my answer to President Kruger, why I thought it was desirable that I should not at the time visit Johannesburg. They, notwithstanding my reasons for not going to Johannesburg, still pressed upon me, if possible, to visit that town. Feeling certain that very serious consequences might result from my doing so, I asked them to consider the question from a business and practical point of view. I pointed out to them that as I was then commissioned to visit Pretoria to conduct friendly negotiations with President Kruger in connection with Swaziland, and as also I had instructions to complete the convention which had been commenced for the exemption of British subjects and property from compulsory commandeering, it would have been inexpedient for me at that time and inconsistent with the duty I owed to her Majesty's Government to visit Johannesburg. I further pointed out that President Kruger had, at my instance, at once accepted the terms of the convention which I had placed before him for the exemption of British subjects from compulsory military service, and that, though the convention could not be immediately completed. I had in writing an assurance that it would have the same effect as if it had received the sanction of the Volksraad. To strengthen my position with the deputation I asked them what amount of arms they had in at that time in Johannesburg. They informed me that they had 1,000 rifles, and that at the outside they did not believe they had ten rounds of ammunition per rifle. I then pointed out to them the situation, not as an encouragement to resist, but to show them what a futile measure it would be if any action on their part brought about disturbances and a consequent attack upon Johannesburg. I further pointed out that if I went there—and they admitted it—there would be a danger of disturbanres arising, and that if disturbances did arise the Government of the Transvaal would have been justified, under all the circumstances, in putting it down with a very stringent hand. I also pointed out to them that it would not be consistent with my duty to Her Majesty's Government, nor would it be in their own interest that I should adopt a course which might be destructive to Johannesburg, destructive to many lives also, and much property. They then accepted that position. They agreed with me that it was reasonable, and they saw the force of my reasoning. This, my lords, is, I believe, the sole ground upon which the statement is made that I inquired what arms they possessed in Johannesburg and how long they could hold out against the arms of the Republic. My lords, I do not consider that that in any way justifies the statements that have been made by the correspondent of "Le Temps." (Cheers.) There is, my lords, another statement to which I also take strong exception. It is the statement that I promised Mr. Phillips an armed intervention in case of insurrection in Johannesburg, and that I engaged to prolong the difficulties in connection with Swaziland in order to facilitate British intervention. That is likewise, I need scarcely inform your lordships, wholly untrue. (Cheers.) I would merely remark that the statement that I am now the adviser of Mr. Chamberlain, is, of course, totally incorrect. Mr. Chamberlain's adviser, with regard to South African affairs, is Sir Hercules Robinson, the Present High Commissioner in South Africa. But, my lords, I may, perhaps, be permitted to add a few words to what I have already stated. In consideration of the excited state of Johannesburg at that time with the probability—the near possibility at one time—of an insurrection arising in Johannesburg, I felt it to be my duty in the position I filled as Her Majesty's High Commissioner to take steps, if necessary, to protect the lives and property of British subjects. The steps I adopted were in connection with an assembly at certain points of the British and Imperial Bechuanaland police. My intention was that if disturbances had arisen in Johannesburg—disturbances resulting from the administration extended by the Republic towards the Uitlanders in that city—it would have been my duty, I considered, to have informed President Kruger that he would be held responsible for the safety of the lives and property of British subjects. I should have further conceived it to be my duty to inform President Kruger, that, if he had failed in providing the necessary protection of the lives and property of British subjects in Johannesburg, I should have felt myself at liberty to have taken such steps as I might have felt expedient to have given that protection which he would have failed to give. I think it will be admitted that a statement of that kind coming from me as High Commissioner, representing her Majesty's Government is a very different measure from the unfortunate action that has recently taken place, and which has brought so much sorrow and trouble upon the whole of South Africa. (Cheers.) My lords, I thank you for the kind and patient way in which you have listened to my remarks, the first remarks which I have had the honour to address to your lordships. (Cheers.)

THE ACCUSING PASSAGES.

The following are the passages in the Temps referred to by Lord Loch :—

The Government possesses proofs that in 1894, Sir Henry Loch, then Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner for South Africa, proposed to the Reform Committee the invasion of the Transvaal. This appears from a letter addressed by Phillips on July 1, 1894, to the financier Wernher, in London, at the time of a visit by Sir Henry Loch to Johannesburg. The latter seems to have asked Phillips whether the town could hold out for six days, and how many arms it possessed, exclusive of 3,000 rifles which had been announced. He added that he, on his side, would come with troops, and that if Johannesburg could be ready in six month, she would spin out till then the negotiations respecting the Swaziland Convention. A copy of his letter seems to have been fond among Philips's papers.

"This telegram," says the Temps, "which contains a charge of the greatest gravity against a former high official of the Queen, is confirmed by a Havas Agency telegram, which states that Sir Henry Loch promised Mr. Phillips armed intervention in case of an insurrection at Johannesburg, and engaged to prolong the difficulties respecting Swaziland in order to facilitate the British invasion. Be it remembered that Sir Henry—or rather, Lord—Loch is now the adviser of Mr. Chamberlain, the English Colonial Minister, on South African affairs."

THE REPLY OF THE PARIS PAPER.

The Paris Temps writes as follows upon Lord Loch's reply to the charges it made, on the authority of South African correspondent last week, to the effect that he was in 1894 privy to a conspiracy against the Transvaal :—

Her Britannic Majesty's ex-High Commissioner in South Africa, Lord Loch, has felt the necessity of justifying the retrospective accusations made against him in Pretoria, and transmitted to the Temps by our special correspondent in the strict fulfilment of his duty as an impartial informant. No one will think of contesting, and we less than any one, the right of a man engaged, as Lord Loch has been, in most important affairs to resent any imputation likely to fix upon him a responsibility which is not properly his. In the state of too legitimate suspicion unfortunately created by the revelation of the deplorable complicity of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and of the Chartered Company in the preparation of the Jameson attack, and the abortive revolution of Johannesburg, it is indispensable for anyone in England who has participated from far or near in the South African crisis to consider it a duty to disclaim all responsibility with these disdainers of international law. Nothing was more natural than the emotion of Lord Loch. We may add, moreover, that we are quite disposed to accept with complete goodwill sincere explanations as to events, the gravity and complexity of which we have unceasingly recognised. We might, perhaps, have wished Lord Loch's apology to have been a little more conclusive, and not to have contained confessions so compromising, whether with reference to his indiscreet curiosity as to the armament of the future Johannesburg rebels, or on the subject of his indescribable promise to give an eventual revolutionary movement precisely the sort of support which Jameson felt it a duty to offer later on. But all this is ancient history. Sir Hercules Robinson has amply compensated and repaired by the loyalty of his attitude the improprieties of his predecessor, and it may be assumed that President Kruger will not be too hard on a policy which was perhaps more flurried than culpable. We shall rejoice at this, as at all that tends to restore harmony in Africa.

THE PRESS ON THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

"Pall Mall Gazette" :—Dr. Jameson's share in the affair must still go uncriticised. That is the worst of piecemeal investigation into a design that was laid in London, sat upon in Cape Town, and addled at Krugersdorp. A similar reserve is quite unnecessary with regard to Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company generally. So far as the London directors are concerned, the telegrams give no evidence of complicity. But their African colleagues are in the business up to their eyelids. Mr. Beit personally, and Mr. Rhodes through Dr. Rutherfoord Harris. And, whether they were acting on their own responsibility, or with the cognizance of the London Board, thay certainly appear to have dragged in the Company as a company. Under the circumstances the inquiry promised by Mr. Chamberlain in December last, cannot well be ivoided. It it necessary in the Company's own interests and it is imperative in those of the Government and the nation. The telegrams may not show the exact mechanism of the puppet-show. They do away, however, with the notion that the revolution was the simple outcome of enthusiasm for public liberties coupled with belated knight-errantry. And, therefore, Johannesburg and the Outlander movement generally will have to be reconsidered in a temperate spirit. There have been faults on both sides, and the balance of liability will take a good deal of make-weighting before it is finally adjusted. Meanwhile, we frankly admit that President Kruger has succeeded in establishing himself in a moral position from which he will not budge in hurry.

"Westminster Gazette" :—These telegrams, with their commercial phraseology and their atmosphere of stage mystery, are perhaps the worst punishment that the leaders of the dash for the Rand have had to undergo. It is once more the spectacle of acute men of business utterly outwitted by Dutch rural simplicity. The miscalculation here revealed of the forces dealt with, the utter ignorance on their part of the fact that President Kruger and his Boers were looking over their shoulders and marking every move in the game, the muddle at the end, the loss of nerve and head, the miscarriage and the exposure—there never was more ludicrous and pitiful tale. On the day after Dr. Jameson's surrender, it was annunced that "well-dressed ladies with bouquets" had been waiting to receive him in Johannesburg. The story as now laid bare is in curious harmony with that statement. It seems to have been assumed that Dr. JIM could march in with flying colours, and then summon the High Comissioner from the apeC to enforce his terms on President Kruger. The High Commissioner came, indeed, but to obtain terms from the President for his prisoners and to-day the President publishes these telegrams as if to prepare us for the stiff sentences which he is about to enforce upon these prisoners.

We can none of us grudge Mr. Kruger his triumph. He has scored point after point against the "heroes," and against the statesmen who seemed at one time about to emulate the precipitency of the heroes. To-day, he shows his skill once more by keeping us in suspense about the sentences, and enterprising these telegrams to fill the period of waiting. The total result of all the operations is that we are left hopelessly in the wrong, while the boers have obtained solid justification for maintaining a state of things which is a real grievance to the British in the Transvaal, and a standing menace to British influence in South Africa. Not only that, but we are now shut into the dilemma of having either to degrade the South Africa Company and disgrace Mr. Rhodes, are to become accessories after the fact to a movement which violated every cannon of law and friendship between nations.

RUSSIA AND HERAT.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" quotes from the "Sviet" the following positive and detailed confirmation of the news he recently supplied of the intended construction of a railway from Merv to Kushk, in the direction of Herat. The correspondent adds that the southern terminus of the new line will be only ninety-four miles from Herat. The "Sviet" says :—

The news from St. Petersburg in the "Times" as to the construction of a railway from Merv to the Kushk in the direction of Herat is, as a matter of fact, true. The line will be begun very shortly, and is expected to be finished within two years. It will run from Merv 312 versts southward to the Kushk post, a fort on the river Kushk, about 100 versts from Tash Kupri. The spot is eight versts from the Afghan post of Kara-tepe and 140 versts from Herat. The entire length will be 330 versts, or 220 miles. The line will run along the left bank of the Khusk through Yulitan, Aktechakali, and Chemen-i-Bed, also through the Russian settlement of Alexewsky. The railway will have an economic as well as military significance. At present, Russian trade with the rich district of Herat is interfered with by the English, who pay the Ameer of Afghanistan a compensation for the loss of Custom duties which he sustains by this interference.

THE ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now the tenders are invited in different districts for selling Bhang and Ganja (hemp drugs), a departure is highly desirable from the rules as they stand. Under the existing rules a farmer can at his sweet pleasure enhance and reduce the rate, and the Government cannot interfere, for no provision being made in the rules as to what rate a farmer ought to sell. By this almost all the persons are left at the mercy of the farmer, who is the most interested party in enhancing the price, for enhancing price is gain to him. Moreover, the persons consuming this abominable drug are obliged to go to him, there being no other person who can lawfully sell it. A great many persons who consume this drug are penurious, and any enhancement means additional burden on their strained means, putting them in the state of semi-starvation. The enhancement or reduction of rate ought to rest upon the increase or decrease of the crops, and not merely upon the caprices of the farmer. It is highly desirable that the proper authorities should confer a boon on the public by fixing a uniform rate at the time of farming. Hoping this will attract the attention of proper authorities.—Yours, &c.,

May 22. ATMARAM JAMNADAS.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AMONG THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every Parsee being a "rational animal" must, I presume, have "common sense" enough to see through the "letter and spirit" of the argumentation of your correspondent whose letter ends with "Common Sense." Though I do not care to know who this gentleman may be, still the whole tenor of his letter sufficiently reveals him to be one of the so-called "Reformers." I will not for that, however, grudge him the free use of his conscience, but at the same time I wish that he had shown the same magnanimous spirit of charity towards the consciences of other people as he has taken good care to claim for his own. If a "religious observance must be left to the conscience of the performer," your correspondent has no right whatever to thrust his masked personality in the way of those of his co-religionists who are desirous to take only proper and moderate measures which their own conscience urges them to adopt for the stability of observances which they have ever held sacred and meritorious in accordance with the tenets of their religion. Again, I fail to see what ground your correspondent has to assume that a "deceased Parsee" who leaves a "religious trust" must have thereby necessarily made "an unreasonable and exorbitant provision for the welfare of his soul,"—for, according to your correspondent's own hypothesis, it "must be left to the conscience" of the person who has made such a trust to settle the question as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of his own wish to provide for his own soul. If his "common sense" sees anything "unreasonable and exorbitant" in such a provision, forsooth, he may keep his own "common sense" or opinions to himself, as long as he chooses to make barren statements that only lack the proof, and nothing more. He and his "tiny group" are at full liberty to cherish "their own idea about the preservation of their souls." They are not, however, quite within their respective spheres when they step out of them with all the ludicrous airs they can afford to assume in order to laugh their full at their own co-religionists and slander in print their sacred observances to "resent the action of interested intermeddling parties," by whom, of course, your correspondent means all those "superstitious" people who do not conform to his own doctrine, but are silly enough to be duped by the "cunning devices" of the particular order whom he evidently seems to love and honour with more than common ardour and devotion. For he speaks of the holy rites enjoined by his religion as the "commerce between heaven and hell," and then neatly and cleverly files a suit against the "priests,"—among whom I do not know whether he intends to involve the ancients or the moderns or perhaps both—charging them with no less heinous a crime than of "cunning device," framed to enable them to "line their nests comfortably." Truly, it is very uncomfortable to behold others lining their nest comfortably, especially when we are inclined to be both humorous and ridiculous at the expense of others. If the priests procure their livelihood by their own merit and honest labour (I mean the saying of prayers and the performance of sacred rites), we must not look upon them as earning the necessary provisions of life by fair and independent means,—nay, we should rather taunt and bite them, as best as our penetrating teeth and sting can effect, and make as deep an incision into their tough-coated skins, as a meet retribution of their "cunning device." As to the jocular reference to the "handful of Parsees" being "comforted, &c.," I need only remark that it contains too much of "common sense" to be capable of digestion by any Parsee of ordinary intelligence and reasonable belief. Moreover, as to Proteus, I do not know how many shapes the old gentleman could transform and regain in a certified period of time, but this much I can affirm from my own limited observation, that even if the Dustoors did say "something this year, &c.," still the slippery god of the sea would always meet with more than his match in the gallant knights of "reformation," who are ever purged from "superstition" of every kind and quality.—Yours, &c.,

May 23. ARDESHIR D. LALI.

THE TRAM CARS AT HANCOCK BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in your to-day's issue, signed "L. W. N." He deserves thanks for his public spirit, and I have much pleasure to endorse his remarks. The running of tram cars between the Hancock Bridge and the Mazagon Post Office was a convenience to the travelling public in general. The suspension of that line has been viewed with much regret and concern, and I need hardly add that were the Tramway Company to make early arrangement for the running of the cars, they would do a service to all concerned. I suppose the opening of the line in question was a financial success, inasmuch as the cars were generally full of passengers. If the company cannot afford to run as many cars as they do at present, a fewer cars arranged to run during the busy hours of the day will, in a very great measure, serve the purpose.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

Matharpakhady, May 23.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 1 TO MAY 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col St G C Gore, B
Surg-Major C W Owen, CMG, CIE, B Med Estab
Surg-Capt J H Sellick, B Med Estab
Mr J Kennedy, B Cov
Mr J A Brown, B Cov
Mr H C Irwin, B Cov
Mr J B Thomson, B Cov
Mr H M Kisch, B Cov
Mr A H Ashton, B
Mr C H Clementson, B
Mr G C Maconchy, B
Mr F F Skeaf, B
Mr W T Bamford, B
Mr F J S Whiting, B
Mr E A W Phillips, B
Mr H S Johnstone, B
Mr K D Lyall, B
Mr W E Fleming, B
Mr W Beechey, B
Mr A R Barron, B
Mr M H Ferrars, B
Mr A Hayes, B
Mr A Maltby, M
Mr O R Jones, M
Mr C Rogers, Bo
Mr F B Maclaran, Bo
Mr R A Lamb, Bo
Mr G Stainton, Bo
Bri-Gen G Simpson
Maj-Gen W L Dalrymple, C B
Col St J F Michell
Col S L Jacob
Col A F Fletcher
Lieut-Col A W Jamieson
Lieut-Col A E Gordon
Lieut-Col W P Newall
Lieut-Col W A Wetherall
Major E C Stanton
Major C Herbert
Major A H B Cavaye
Capt C E Hendley
Capt S M Renny
Capt F W J Caulfield
Capt C R A Bond
Capt J H Parsons
Capt C E Baddeley
Lieut F W C Turner
Lieut H G M Chandler
Lieut J H G Casserby
Lieut F H Domenichetti
Lieut J J O'B Sexton
Lieut W C Scott
Lieut F W Evatt
Lieut E N Davis
Lieut A J Ralph
Lieut H F Jacob
Honorary Lieut A F Wickham
Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col A S Lethbridge, MD, C S I, Med Estab
Surg-Major G F Nicholson, MD, FRCSI, Med Estab
Surg-Capt H B Luard, MB, BC, Med Estab
Surg-Capt F Wyville-Thomson, MB, CM, Me Estab
Surg-Capt J Norwood, MD, Med Estab
Miss E S Kelly, Indian Nursing Service

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E C S George, CIE, B Cov, furl to Nov 7, 1896
Mr E H Man, CIE, B, 9 mo furl
Mr T E Ivens, B, 6 mo furl
Mr C A G Lillington, B furl on private affairs commuted to furl on M C
Mr P J Porter, B, furl to Oct 15, 1896
Vet-Lieut C B M Harris, M, 5 mo MC
Capt C C Reid, till Sept 30, 1896
Lieut R B B Howe, 3 weeks
Lieut H W M Parker, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETNRN.

Mr A B fforde, B Cov
Rev A H Hildesley, B
Mr W E Curry, B
Lieut-Col B A N Parrott

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY.—MAY 23.

10 p.m.	85·2

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 24.

6 a.m.	84·0
10 a.m.	88·4
2 p.m.	90·4
4 p.m.	88·9

MILITARY NEWS.

A REVISED standard plan of Rifle Ranges of India has been issued.

BRIGADE-SURGEON Hutchinson has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces.

CAPTAIN A. M. HORROCKS, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been permitted to retire from the service.

MAJOR-GENERAL M. H. NICHOLSON, C.B., having returned from leave, has resumed command of the Mhow Station and District.

LIEUTENANT T. H. BROGAN, R.A., having arrived at Kirkee from Secunderabad, will take up the duties of Riding Master, R.A., Kirkee.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANT F. S. H. BALDREY, Army Veterinary Department, has been permitted to proceed to England, on leave, on medical certificate, for six months.

MAJOR G. D. STAWELL, Devonshire Regiment, who has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of a District in the Bombay Command, has been posted to Deesa District

SECOND-LIEUTENANT C. J. CLARK, R.E., attached to the Military Works Department, has been transferred from the Mhow to the Bombay Defence Division, Military Works.

THE escort of 1 British officer, 2 native officers, and 75 rank and file of the 30th Bombay Infantry, which proceeded with the Perso-Beluch Boundary Commission, have returned to Karachi.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. N. CLEVELAND, I.M.S., has been nominated officiating Staff Surgeon, Poona, in place of Surgeon-Major G. H. Bull, who has proceeded to Suakin. In addition to his other duty he is also to perform duty in the 4th Bombay Rifles as temporarily.

MAJOR H. Y. BEALE, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, with effect from the 17th instant, vice Captain St. G. L. Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, proceeded for duty with the Suakin Force.

THE following Officers are declared to have passed the tactical Examination for promotion to the rank of Substantive Colonel :—Majors E. V. Bellers, 2nd Middlesex ; A. Chichester, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment ; Turner Jones, R.E., and H. Rossetter, 2nd Durham Light Infantry ; Major Godfray, 9th Bombay Infantry, has also passed a similar examination.

THE Government of India have ruled that in addition to good conduct and seniority, fitness for departmental promotion of Warrant and Non-commissioned officers of the Public Works Department should be a factor in awarding military promotion beyond the rank of Conductor, and the Government of India have, therefore, decided that in future no Warrant officer shall receive military promotion to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary unless he is, at the time of the occurrence of a vacancy for his promotion to that rank, also considered fit for departmental promotion to the Sub-engineer class, and steps will be taken before awarding promotion to honorary commissioned rank, to ascertain that the persons concerned are considered fit, both for military promotion and to occupy the departmental position which such promotion involves.

THE undermentioned passed the Higher Standard in Pushtu on the 6th and 7th April 1896 :—Major C. J. Deanys, Indian Staff Corps ; Captain H. E. Station, Royal Artillary ; Lieutenants A. T. Crawford, Royal Artillery ; C. N. B. Ballard, Royal Artillery ; H. F. Thuillier and A. B. Cray, Royal Engineers ; Lieutenants C. H. Marshall, 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment ; F. W. Birch, Indian Staff Corps ; G. L. Carter, Indian Staff Corps ; R. W. E. Knollys, 5th Punjab Infantry ; W. E. Venour, 5th Punjab Infantry ; G. M. Rolland, 1st Bombay Grenadiers ; R. S. Paul, 26th Bombay Infantry ; and C. Godfrey, 26th Bombay Infantry ; Honorary-Lieutenant J. Erechiel, Commissariat Department ; 2nd-Lieutenants J. H. Keogh, Royal Artillery ; T. G. C. Bliss, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers ; E. F. Orton, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; C. O. O. Tanner, and W. N. Hay, 29th Bombay Infantry ; Surgeon-Major W. Conry and Surgeon-Captain G. W. Jenny, Indian Medical Service ; Rev. T. Scott, M.A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland ; 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon J. N. Turner, Indian Subordinate Medical Department ; Store-Sergeant W. Ryder, Ordnance Department ; Sergeant W. Tyler, Commissariat Department ; Sergeant T. J. Hunter, Commissariat Department ; Sergeant T. Rees, No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery ; Sergeant P. Stanton, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

THE TOTALISATOR.

THE C. T. C. Stewards, says an up-country contemporary, have decided that the totalisator shall be given a fair trial as against the bookmaker, and eight machines are to be added to the three or four which have hitherto been used at the Calcutta meetings. Up to the present time the unit of value in the case of the tickets has been Rs. 10, and the small bettors have, as a rule, had the totalisators all to themselves. Now and again a big bunch of tickets has been taken by an individual bettor, and in one instance Rs. 10,000 was plumped upon the favourite by his owner; but such betting is very rare. In fact, as all the "big money" has gone to the bookmakers and only a few thousand rupees at the most are in the totalisator, the sudden taking of a large number of tickets on a particular horse simply means that he comes to "odd on" in the machine, though on the lists he may be at even money or even at a better price. The idea now is, of course, to eliminate the bookmaker and induce owners, commissioners and the ordinary backer to put all their money into the totalisator. Hundreds instead of tens, and thousands instead of hundreds of rupees will be booked, and the odds will be regulated automatically. The totalisator cannot refuse a bet, like a bookmaker; it must accept all the ready-money offered. But in this very acceptance it cuts down the odds which existed up to the moment of the bet being made. If there are Rs. 10,000, in the machine, and only ten tickets (each of the value of Rs. 100) on a named horse, they are approximately 9 to 1, less the percentage charged. If another ten tickets, are taken on the same horse, the odds decline 50 per cent. In the first instance the totalistor had Rs. 10,000 wherewith to meet its liabilities against the ten tickets on x : in the second case it has Rs. 11,000, but this has to be split into twenty parts instead of ten. Deducting the Rs. 2,000 which the bettors have risked, we get 9 to 2 (less percentage) as the new odds. This element of uncertainty as to what the real odds will work out to in the end is the great drawback of the totalisator. An owner who wishes to risk a large sum, or the ordinary bettor who gambles for amusement, can go to a bookmaker, make his wager, and know exactly what he stands to lose or win : if the betting fluctuates he can sometimes "hedge" wtth advantage. With the machine he must wait until the bell rings before knowing how he stands. As a matter of fact, however, it is found that the odds on the lists and at the totalisator do not vary very much. As against this drawback we have other compensating advantages. The money lost is distributed among the racing public : is does not go into the bookmaker's satchel. It circulates among owners and backers, is used again and again, and though it grows smaller and smaller owing to the percentage deducted by the machine, it is a tangible quantity always. The percentage taken by the machine, moreover, enriches the funds and should enable them in their turn to deal more liberally with owners. Further there is no "betting on the nod" which leads to plunging. It is argued that the stewards of races have no call to protect the plunger against himself : this may be so, but every step taken to prevent reckles betting should be welcomed by all who are interested in the Indian Turf.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Gordon, Lt, Punjab, 15th Sikhs, on duty, from Ferozepore.
Fischer, Capt, 19th M I, on leave, from Secunderabad.

MAY 23.

Hogge, Major, Bengal, 12th L I, on leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Gradiner, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd South Lanc Regt, from leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th May, 1896.

1. There will be 10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.
2. Orderly Officer for the week, Lt. L. Penny ; next for duty, 2nd Lt. L. J. Robertson.

Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. J. J. Marsland ; next for duty, Sergt. W. Zurhorst.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE SHAH.

OPINION IN EUROPE.

NASR-ED-DIN, the Shah of Persia, was shot in the mosque of Shah Abdul Azim, near Teheran, on the afternoon of May 1, and died immediately after he was brought back to the city. He was attended by his native physicians. His assassin, a man named Mirza Reza, was arrested. The heir-apparent, Prince Mozaffer-ed-din. Vali Ahd, Governor of Azerbaijan, was enthroned at Tabriz on May 2, being recognized by Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey. Mozaffer-ed-din has confirmed Prince Amin-es-Sultan in office as Grand Vizier. The princes, nobles, and officials have given assurances of their loyalty to the new Shah, who is expected to leave Tabriz for Teheran about May 15. Prince Zil-es-Sultan, who has been confirmed as Governor of Ispahan, and has given assurances of loyalty, answers for the public security in that city. Up to the present it is reported that order has been generally maintained in Persia.

The body of the late Shah is lying in State at Teheran, and a series of solemn ceremonies have taken place over the remains. On May 5 the Grand Vizier visited the funeral chamber, and, in presence of a large assemblage of court officials and public functionaries, delivered, an impressive oration, lamenting the death of the late Sovereign, denouncing the murderer, and expressing warm loyalty to his successor.

It has been ascertained that the assassin of the late Shah, Mirza Mohamed Reza, is an ardent follower of the well-known agitator Jemal-ed-din, who was exiled from Persia in 1891. The murderer has more than once been imprisoned for treasonable practices. He has confessed that he was chosen to kill the Shah, and that he bought a revolver for the purpose, but had to wait two months before a favourable opportunity presented itself. He has given the names of eight persons who, he says, are his confederates.

Lord Salisbury has addressed to the new Shah a message conveying the Queen's deep sympathy with him in the great loss sustained in the death of the late Shah, but congratulating Persia and his Majesty that so worthy a successor is at hand to take up the sovereignty. Telegraphic messages of sympathy and friendship have been exchanged between the new Shah and the Tsar and the German Emperor.

The opinions expressed by the Continental journals as to the character of Mozaffer-ed-din are generally favourable. A Russian journal describes him as a warm friend of Russia, but as entertaining different sentiments towards Great Britain.

The assassination of the Shah (says the "Times" Constantinople corresspondent) put the Sultan in a state of extreme terror. Telegrams on the subject were stopped, and the local newspapers were prohibited from making any mention of the Shah's death.

NASR-ED-DIN'S RICHES.

M. Diamanti, ex-European secretary to the late Shah's Foreign Office, has given the "Daily News" Paris correspondent some informatioh as to the riches amassed by Nasr-ed-din :—

The Royal Palace is, he says, called the Ark. The treasures heaped up in it are of incredible richness. One sees there enamelled pictures on gold tablets of great size. The diamonds, rubies, and pearls are of unheard of splendour, and in such quantities that one sees in the presses where they are kept European decanters and tumblers filled with them. The late Shah liked them to be in transparent vessels, so that he could rapidly see if the bulk was notably diminished by a thief. He had a big aquarium glass case filled with nothing but carefully sorted pearls of the finest Orient lustre. Side by side with these treasures lay tawdry "articles de Paris," hardly good enough for a charity bazar. The enamelled paintings on gold had between them cheap German chromo-lithographs. The women's part of the Palace accommodated 800 souls. Of these 80 were concubines. The wives of Royal blood were not numerous. The one who bore the first son was the senior wife. There were about 700 servants, but a great number were engaged in fine needlework, distilling essences, and confectionery. They were very clean. However, all from highest to lowest ate the mutton and rice ragout with their fingers. They sat on thetr heels in circles round low tables on which the dish was set. The Shah ate alone. He often gave European dinners, at which he sat, but of which he never partook. He was a ferocious monarch if he had to find fault, but a constant friend, and patronised merit wherever he found it. The Sisters of Charity were generously patronised by him. He allowed their convent at Teheran a yearly stipend. Doctor Tholosan for thirty-five years enjoyed the Shah's confidence. He never asked anything for himself, but was forward to ask for others. The mosque where the monarch was murdered is connected by a light railway with Teheran. The opening of this railway caused a revolt. It encroached on the ground belonging to the mosque. This was thought sacrilegious. Religious fanaticism in this case had the last word.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE JUBILEE.

Iranian communities, not only in Persia, but in Bombay, Constantinople, Egypt and even Hongkong had well-nigh completed their preparations for a grand celebration of the Shah's jubilee. Such a tragic close to the festive preparations was entirely unexpected, for, unlike Agha Mohammed, whose murder, in 1797, was probably to be accounted for by his known cruelty, the late Shah (judged by Oriental standards) was noted for his kindness.

THE NEW SHAH AND HIS BROTHERS.

Mozaffer-ed-din—the second son of Nasr-ed-din—was born in 1853, of the royal wife of the Shah, and has been Governor-General of Azerbaijan. It is said that he has long been regarded as a tool of Russia. Conflicting accounts are given of his talents and character. Mr. Curzon sums him up as a man of good intelligence and amiable disposition. He has, it appears, always been at enmity with Prince Massul Mirza, Governor of Ispahan, the second son in point of rank, though not in age. This Prince is known as Zil-es-Sultan—Shadow of the Kingdom—and has actracted a good deal of notice of late years and caused his late father some little trouble. In 1890 the late Shah recalled him to Teheran, and only allowed him to return to Ispahan after the disbandment of some of the regiments he had raised. Zil-es-Sultan was in Paris as late as last year, an affection of the eyes having led him to submit to an operation at the hands of a Paris oculist. The French Doctor is said to have received a fee of £5,000. Zil-es-Sultan has fives sons and six daughters, and should he attempt to wrest the sceptre from Mozaffer-ed-din he would have many adherents. A third son of the late Shah is Prince Kamran Mirza, who enjoys the title of Naib-as-Sultaneh. Some years ago he was Minister of War, but he now holds no official post, and is out of the question as a possible successor to the throne. Whatever rivalry may break out it will be between Mozaffer-ed-din, who represents the pro-Russian element in Persia, and Zil-es-Sultan, who stands for the anti-Russian party.

It is within the power of the ruler of Persia to alter, or to overrule, the existing law of succession and to leave the Crown to any member of his family. The Royal family is extremely numerous. Mozaffer himself has four sons and fifteen daughters, and he has five recognised brothers. There are some thousands of princes and princesses, but the late Shah, according to the official year book, had only three brothers, two sisters, and 140 uncles, great-uncles, and cousins. Tabriz, the ancient Tauris, from which place Mozaffer has started for Teheran, has been the residence of the heir-apparent since 1805. It is the most important city in North-West Persia and the capital of the province of Azerbaijan. The new Shahinshah, or King of Kings, will be the fifth of the dynasty of the Kajars, which took possession of the Crown after a civil war of over fifteen years' duration in 1794.

AT the Queen's Birthday parade at Simla, the Volunteers were inspected at the Chaura Maidan by the Viceroy, with whom was the Lieutenant-Governor. After the inspection the battalion was addressed by his Excellency. He was thankful, he said, to be allowed to be able to assure them of the warm interest he takes, both privately and officially in their efficiency, and to extend to his friends, the Simla Volunteers, cordial greetings, whose bearing and appearance gave him lively satisfaction, including the gallant little Company to the left (referring to "D." Company, the cadets of Bishop Cotton School). He hoped there would always be men in Simla patriotic enough to devote a portion of their time and leisure to Volunteering and to assist the movement by personal service or otherwise. To-day, throughout the world, her subjects were testifying their loyalty to the Queen, but in no better way could they show this feeling than by appearing in their uniform, indicative of their readiness to serve their Queen and country. On the possession of this feeling, every man and boy ought to congratulate himself.

INDIA, &c., IN PARLIAMENT.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 1, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any assurances from the Russian Government regarding the reports of the proposed passage of the Trans-Siberian railway across Chinese territory, and especially as to the use of Port Arthur as its terminus.

Mr. Curzon: I stated in reply to a question on Feb. 17 last as to whether Russia had obtained by treaty with China a right to carry the Siberian railway to Port Arthur, that her Majesty's Government had been informed by the Russian Government that there was no truth whatever in the statement.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether the answer he has given applies up to the present time as well as to the date he refers to—nearly three months ago?

Mr. Curzon: That I am unable to say. A question was put on the paper, and I have given a reply to that question.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: This is a matter of great general interest, and much anxiety is felt. May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether he is satisfied that the suggestions made in this question are not correct?

The Speaker: Order, order. The hon. member is now proceeding to ask not for a reply on a matter of fact, but for an expression of opinion.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: Very well, sir. To put myself in order, I will ask a question—Whether, in view of the many statements which have been recently made to the effect that there is some arrangement for the construction of this railway, the right hon. gentleman will be so good as to inquire of the Russian Government as to whether there is any foundation for these statements.

Mr. Curzon: My answer shows that I have already inquired; and the answer given by the Russian Ambassador I have communicated to this House. (Hear, hear.)

THE BASHGAL VALLEY.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was in a position to give any further information as to the fighting operations conducted by troops from Cabul in Kafiristan; whether the cession of the Bashgal Valley to Afghanistan and the presence of Afghan troops there contravene an esssential condition of the Durand Treaty; whether Chandak was the extreme point allowed by that treaty for Afghan influence; whether the cession of the Bashgal Valley was the cession of a territory at least thirty miles to the north of Chandak, containing 40,000 inhabitants and 4,000 fighting men; and whether he could state the terms of the agreement ratified by the Ameer with reference to this valley.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no further information as to the conduct of military operations in Kafiristan. The Bashgal Valley was assigned to the Ameer under the revision on the spot prescribed by clause 4 of the Cabul Agreement of Nov. 12, 1893. Clause 3 of that agreement originally contemplated that the extreme point would be Chandak or Chanak, as it is sometimes called. The Bashgal Valley is the name roughly applied to the country from the Mandal Pass to the Kunar River, which may be sixty miles in length, with a possible populaion of 20,000. The agreement referred to has been laid on the table and circulated.

Sir C. Dilke: When the noble lord says the valley was assigned to the Ameer by the revision contemplated by the other treaty, I would ask did not two years elapse before the revision, and had not the valley been occupied by the troops of the Ameer between the dates of the two instruments?

Lord G. Hamilton: No, sir, I don't think so; but I cannot speak with confidence on that point. Eighteen months elapsed between the signature of the formal treaty and the ratification of the revision which took place on the spot; but I thing there was a treaty within less than a year which assigned the territory to the Ameer.

TRAFFIC IN KAFIR SLAVES.

On Monday, May 4, Mr. J. A. Pease asked the Secretary of State for India whether advantage would be taken by the British Government, or the Government of India, of the favourable disposition of the Ameer in discountenancing, as far as he could do so, the traffic in Kafir slaves, by urging upon him, as the ally of an anti-slavery nation, to restore the recently departed Kafirs to their homes, and to devise means for eventually terminating the institution of slavery itself throughout his dominions.

Lord G. Hamilton: The hon. menber is aware that the Viceroy intends to avail himself of any favourable opportunity to exercise his influence on behalf of the Kafirs; but it is improbable that the object contemplated by the hon. member would be promoted by any interference of the Government of India in the internal administration of Kafiristan in the direction indicated in the question.

INDIAN FRONTIER DEMARCATION.

Sir A Scoble asked the Secretary of State for India whether the demarcation of the Perso-Beloochistan and Indo-Afghan frontier had now been completed, and whether he proposed to lay upon the table of the House any papers relating to this subject.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Perso-Belooch fromtier is demarcated, but I have not yet received the final report or map. The whole of the Indo-Afghan frontier is not yet demarcated under the Cabul agreement, and although for special reasons I have laid on the table the agreement arrived at with regard to the Bashgal Valley, I cannot give any undertaking with regard to the presentation of further papers until the work of demarcating is complete.

INDIAN ARMY PENSION DEFICIENCY.

On the House going into Committe, Mr. John Ellis taking the chair, on a motion authorising the payment of an annuity of 65000l. to discharge liabilities in respect to certain Indian Army pensions, Mr. Lloyd-George asked that some explanation should be given of the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he did explain the matter in introducing the Budget, but he would be happy to give the explanation again. Up to 1884 India discharged her liability for that part of our soldiers' pensions which was earned by service in India by the payment of a capital sum calculated on the probability of the lives of the pensioners. In 1884 it was discovered that, owing to delay in the calculations, to the omission to calculate the pensions which fell due before 1870, to the calculations being based on too high a rate of interest, and to the fund not having been properly invested, the fund was practically bankrupt, and there was nothing left to bear the charges of the pensions of soldiers which it was necessary should be borne. By an act of 1885 Parliament set up an annuity of 150,000l. for sixty years on which the Commissioners of the National Debt were authorised to borrow sufficient sums to pay the pensions as they became due, but it had been found lately that the calculations on which that annuity was based were themselves defective, and that in a very short time, if the fund were allowed to go on as now, it would become bankrupt, and there would be nothing left with which to pay future pensions. It was, therefore, necessary to provide a fresh annuity of 65,000l., to close in 1941. What had happened was, of course, the fault of their predecessors, and they had no option in the matter. The provision of the money was an essential part of the financial year, and he proposed a clause on the resolution which, according to recent practice, would be included in the Budget.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE INDIAN POSTAL CONTRACT.

On Tuesday, May 5, Sir John Leng asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Post-master-General: Whether any acceleration of time in the conveyance of the mails is contemplated in the new postal contract for India and the far East; and, if so, what will be the minimum speed at sea of the steamers carrying the mails; whether his attention has been called to the slow movement and numerous stoppages of the mail trains between Brindisi and Modane; whether, in view of the fact that the mails could arrive as soon in England, if landed at Marseilles, without the steamer calling at Brindisi, an option will be reserved to the Post Office to make Marseilles the port both for the embarcation and debarcation of the mails for the United Kingdom.

Mr. Hanbury said: Although it cannot be known what tenders will be received for the new postal contract for India and the Far East, it may be said that the advertisement for tenders contemplates acceleration when the present contract expire on Jan 31, 1898, seeing that no tender is invited for as low a speed as the minimum required by the present contract. The lowest speeds fer which tenders have been asked are 13½ knots to and from Bombay, 13½ knots to and from Adelaide via Colombo, and 11½ knots between Colombo and Shanghai; but tenders may be sent in for any speed, higher or lower. It is the fact that in Italy the special train service for these mails is performed at a lower rate and with a greater aggregate time for stops than in France. The hon. member is doubtless aware that a considerable part of the Italian railway is a single line. The European port to be used in the service of the future is not specified in the advertisement for tenders. It will be open to parties tendering to select Marseilles; and, if an offer based upon the embarcation and landing of mails at Marseilles showed better results than an offer based on Brindisi or any other port, the Postmaster-General would be free to choose the service via Marseilles.

THE BASHGAL VALLEY

On Thursday, May 7, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay upon the table of the House the correspondence between the Viceroy of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan which led to the cession of the Bashgal Valley to Afghanistan; whether the supplementary agreement of Dec. 19, 1894, was drawn up in consequence of pressure by the Ameer and in the midst of the Chitral campaign, and what has been the corresponding compensation made by the Ameer for this session; whether the boundary, settled in principle by the Durand Treaty, was similar to the demarcation made by Colonel Holdich, of the Indian Survey Department, and whether this boundary included the Bashgal Valley and the Nari villages; whether one of the Boundary Commissioners, who settled the later boundary of December 1895, was the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, and whether this line of demarcation was made to include the Bashgal Valley after its invasion by the Afghan troops; and whether the Mehtar of Chitral and the Maharaja of Cashmere had given their written consent to the cession of the Bashgal Valley before it was made.

Lord G. Hamilton.—No correspondence took place between the Viceroy and the Ameer with reference to the Bashgal Valley. 2. The decision to revise the frontier, as proposed to be laid down in the Durand Treaty, was arrived at in February 1895, before the Chitral expedition was contemplated; and, as I have already stated, that decision was based on the ground that the topographical conditions were found not to be what they had been supposed to be. There was therefore no question of compensation on either side. 3. Colonel Holdich was the chief survey officer of the commission which revised the Durand frontier in the manner (April 16) already explained. 4. The Afghan Commander-in-Chief was one of the Afghan Commissioners, but his forces did not enter the Bashgal Valley until after the signature of the agreement which gave that district to the Ameer. 5. The Government of India conducted the negotiations on behalf of the Native States interested, and no written consent to this or to any other detail of the agreement was necessary.

CHINA AND JAPAN AND THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The quarterly general meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on May 4, Mr. W. H. Holland (President) in the chair. The President, in opening the proceedings, said:—

There was one matter which had come before the Board during the last quarter which was not on the list of subjects named in the convening circular. An alteration had been made in our commercial relations with Japan. On Feb. 6, the Foreign Office issued the supplementary convention concluded between Great Britian and Japan. It was signed at Tokio in the middle of last year, and ratified in December. This convention substituted a specific for an ad valorem tariff and was annexed to the protocol of July 16, 1894, and there was to be a triennial readjustment of these duties. The object of this was that if there should be violent fluctuations in exchange, it would give a chance of their being rectified to the values of the commodities that were imported into Japan; and tariffs, he understood, were being negotiated by Japan with other Powers now that the one with Great Britain had been settled. Trade in that part of the world showed an extraordinary degree of expansion. The export trade of Japan, as carried on in the last year, showed an increase of some 32,000,000 dols. over the previous year. Great Britain had so far undoubtedly the biggest share of that trade, but it was a fact that Japanese houses were year by year supplanting European houses. In 1885 out of a trade of 65,000,000 yen he found that trade of the value of 7,000,000 yen was conducted by Japanese houses, the European and American houses being responsible for the balance of 58,000,000 yen; but the proportions were altered decidedly in 1894, when out of 229,000,000 yen 56,000,000 were done by Japanese houses and only 173,000,000 by American and European houses. The net result was that in ten years the native share of the trade had been multiplied eight-fold, whereas the foreign share had only been multiplied three-fold. In concluding the President referred to the mission the Backburn Chamber of Commerce were about to send to China. The mission, he said, must have their strongest sympathy. It showed there was a great deal of pluck and determination and self-reliance in the members of the Blackburn Chamber—qualities not likely to be easily daunted by difficulties in developing trade with China or any other part of the world. While not relaxing our efforts to win foreign markets it was of the utmost importance we should do what we could to utilise our home markets. (Hear, hear.) We imported much in the way of manufactured goods that we could quite well make ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Our conditions of free trade ought to help us to exclude what was described as "competing imports," not by imposing a duty, but by enabling us to make better and cheaper goods here. The price of our commercial ascendancy in matters of commerce was the same as in other walks of life—continuous and well-directed effort. Lancashire manufacturers had known how to make that effort. He saw around him many who had themselves organised and controlled great industrial undertakings; and in his opinion traders of that kind did more for the stability of our empire and the prosperity of our people than most of the statesmen who presided over our destinies in Downing Street. (Applause.)

THE UNITED STATES, SPAIN, AND CUBA.

The correspondent of the "Standard" at Rome says the Nuncio at Madrid having been instructed to offer the Pope's arbitration or mediation in the difficulties between Spain and the United States, arising out of Cuban affairs, an answer has been returned observing that Spain would in that case be recognising the legitimate intervention of the United States in Cuba, whereas it is, in fact, a violation of neutrality. Spain, therefore, while recognising the benevolent intention of the Pope's offer, is obliged, in the most respectful manner, to decline it.

Despatches received in Madrid from Cuba report several fresh engagements resulting in favour of the Insurgents. A telegram published by the "Imparcial" states that the Insurgent chiefs, Rabi, Calixto Garcia, and Roloff, have effected a concentration movement in the Camaguey country. Junta Brava, a village near Havana, has been entered by several bands of the Insurgents, who set the place on fire. Some of the inhabitants were burned to death, but finally the Spaniards drove back the Insurgents, who lost forty men. The flames of the burning village could be seen from Havana.

The New York correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on May 5:—In compliance with the wish of President Cleveland and Mr. Olney, as expressed on their behalf by the Attorney General, Chief Justice Fuller, despite the protest made no behalf of the defence, has peremptorily fixed May 18 for the hearing of the appeal from the conviction of the Cuban filibusterers on board the Horsa. Their case resembles many previous ones, but it is unique in the result which is likely to follow—namely, a definition for the first time by the highest Court of an offence upon which various opinions are entertained. The decision of the inferior Courts, in accordance with most of the existing precedents, would enable the Insurgents to obtain lawfully, and at the risk only of capture by the Spaniards, anything they wanted except ships of war and regiments of soldiers. President Cleveland's action will depend more upon the decision of the Supreme Court than upon the continued pressure of Congress. It is reported that the Spanish Minister's request for information, regarding the instructions given to Mr. Lee, the new United States Cousul at Havana, was refused. Mr. Lee is expected to show greater activity than his predecessor.

LITERATURE IN CHITRAL.

Lord Crewe presided, on May 6, at the 106th anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, and the principal speakers to the toasts included the Bishop of Peterborough, the Warden of Merton, and Captain Younghusband. It was claimed for the Fund that it relieved distressed authors in such a way that their self-respect was not wounded, and that it helped to uphold the higher ideals of literature.

Captain Frank Younghusband said as he was in his mere infancy as a literary character, and had spent so large a proportion of his life in the wilds, it was with the utmost diffidence that he replied to such a toast. While he was only too fully aware of his incapacity to do justice to it, he at the same time felt grateful for the opportunity it afforded him of publicly bearing testimony to the great debt which travellers owed to literature. And if he could make the many distinguished writers gathered there that evening in some small way realise how the wanderers over the waste places of the earth were helped by the labours of such literary men, he should be able to feel that he had not spoken in vain. When in Chitral it had been his good fortune to become the heir to a good many excellent books which he had found left by Col. Durand and Sir George Robertson. Among his most precious possessions was a copy of Scott's "Marmion," which, when he arrived in Chitral only a week after the memorable siege had ended, he found in the possession of the officers there. It was only a threepenny edition, but it was one he had previously read during his winter evenings there, and he had derived incalculable pleasure from it. It was frequently urged upon would-be explorers that they must accurately measure the road, take every turn of the prismatic compass, boil the thermometer, and get the exact height of the mountains; but he thought the true traveller wanted to do more than that. He wanted to bring the scene he had witnessed as vividly before his countrymen at home as when he witnessed them himself; he wanted to make the men he had met with living characters before his readers; and he wanted his readers to share his own feelings; and love as he did his wanderings amid strange scenes and many unfamiliar peoples. It was because literary men had this power of making scenes and people live again that travellers envied them, and the nearer they could approach to that great gift the more they felt that their labours were not in vain. (Cheers.) Subscriptions, including the Queen's fifty-ninth donatian of £100, were announced to the amount of £800.

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THE COTTON DUTIES AND THE INDIAN POOR

LETTER FROM LORD GEO. HAMILTON.

The Press Association states that the Indian Parliamentary Committee, of which Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., is Chairman, and Mr. J. Herbert Roberts, M.P., is Secretary, have represented to the Secretary of State for India that the effect of the recent re-arrangement of the cotton duties has been to lighten considerably the taxation falling on the richer classes in India, whilst adding to the taxation upon the poorest classes, who already bore an excessive share of public burdens. A correspondence has taken place between the Chairman of the Committee and Lord George Hamilton on the subject, and will to-morrow be circulated to members of Parliament. The following is the text of Lord George's reply:

"India Office, 5th May, 1896.

"Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., M.P.,—Sir, I am directed by Lord George Hamilton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th April, 1896, in which you show cause against the recent readjustment of the Indian Cotton Duties, and you recommend that the Government of India should be directed to exempt from import or excise duty all cotton cloths containing no yarns of higher counts than twenties. The recent revision of the cotton duties was undertaken in order to redeem the pledges given by the late and present Government that those duties should not be retained in a shape that gave a fiscal advantage to goods made at Indian mills as compared with similar goods imported from the United Kingdom. In the Parliamentary return which will shortly be ready for distribution, will be found detailed statements regarding the protective character of the duties imposed in December, 1894; and it was practically admitted that though there were difference of opinion as to the extent of the protection conferred on Indian made goods by the legislation of 1894, there was an element of protection in the legislation recently imposed. The legislation of 1894 had imposed a five per cent. ad valorem duty on all imported yarns and woven goods and also an exeise duty on all yarns of counts above twenties made at Indian mills. The experience of 1879—80 had shown that an artificial line drawn for fiscal purposes between certain classes of woven goods, operated injuriously both on the trade and on the revenue. The bulk of the produce of Indian mills (see page 6 Parliamentary paper, No. C. 7602, of 1895), more than eighty per cent. consists of yarns, and less than twenty per cent. consists of woven goods; while at the same time there were signs of an increase in the importation of British yarns. Any duties that were imposed or retained would in the end fall upon the consumer; and it was considered that the best way of relieving the trade (Indian as well as foreign) from artificial restrictions of diminishing the burdens on the consumer, and of excluding all semblance of protection would be to make all yarns altogether free of duty, and to place a duty on all woven goods. At the same time it was decided to reduce the rate of cotton duties from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent. ad valorem.

"It is difficult to see how, if any cotton duties yielding about Rx. 1,000,000 a year were necessary, there could have been fuller simplification of the tariff, or how all proteet element could have been more completely eliminated. It is certainly the case that goods made at Indian mills will now bear a larger proportionate share of the duties than they did under the Legislation of 1894; but it is acknowledged that under the earlier Act such goods were more or less protected, and the later legislation was undertaken mainly to eliminate all such protective element.

"In regard to the special objections you urge against the recent arrangement, I am to say that, so far as Lord George Hamilton is aware, there is no ground for believing that cotton goods woven from yarns of twenties and under are used exclusively, or nearly exclusively, by the poorest classes, though it is undoubtedly the case that in India, as in many other countries, the majority of the population are poor. Lord George Hamilton does not share the expectation that the 3½ per cent. duty on mill-woven goods will enable hand looms to compete successfully with power mills as to reduce the demand for mill made cloth.

"The possible competition of mills in Native States cannot at present be a serious factor in the problem. According to the latest returns, 'Indian Commercial Statistics, vol. of 1896, pp. 374—379, there were in the Natives States, Berar, and the French settlements of India: 9 cotton mills, containing 1,613 looms, as compared with 127 mills, containing 27,749 looms, in British India. If hereafter competition from mills in Native States should become serious, the law (Act II. of 1896, section 37) gives the Government power to levy duties on such goods as may enter British India from Native States.

"For these conclusive reasons, Lord George Hamilton cannot disturb the equitable arrangement recently arrived at in connection with these duties.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedien, servant,

(Signed) "G. W. E. Loder."

THE MATABELE REVOLT.

"BULAWAYO AS SAFE AS LONDON."

Lord Grey, who has taken over the control of affairs at Bulawayo, held a parade of troops, on May 3, when he praised the officers and men who had specially distinguished themselves, and said "Bulawayo was now as safe as London." He hoped the troops they had, with Col. Plumer's and Mr. Rhodes's forces, would subdue the rebellion before the arrival of the Imperial troops. The greatest danger was the dispersion of the rebels before they had received the punishment necessary for the safety of the country. Lord Grey has organised a daily coach service between Mafeking and Bulawayo, which brings up food-stuffs and munitions of war as required. Spies state that the rebel Matabele are inclined to trek north of the Zambesi and found a new kingdom, but the women will not move in consequence of the sufferings experienced in the previous trek. The advance of the Salisbury column, with Mr. Rhodes, has been impeded by the deaths of cattle from rinderpest.

When the Government took over the control of the Chartered Company's forces, after the failure of the raid upon the Rand, Col. Sir Richard Martin was appointed Commandant of these bodies and Deputy-Commissioner for the whole territory. At that time there was no reason to foresee the Matabele rebellion, and when it did break out the Government selected a general officer on full-pay—Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington—to take over the command. Mr. Chamberlain has now issued a Parliamentary paper containing the correspondence upon the subject. The Colonial Secretary expresses regret at the disappointment which Sir Richard Martin may be expected to feel, and then defines his duties till the Civil Government is re-established, when he will resume his position. Mr. Chamberlain adds, in his letter to Sir Richard Martin:—

As regads the Native foot police, I would observe that the extent to which such a force can be safely employed will be a mater requiring very serious consideration after the restoration of tranquillity. You are aware that, to some extent, the men have joined in the rebellion. This fact, however, need not be regarded as absolutely negativing the maintenance of such a force. Its defection may, perhaps, in great measure be ascribed to the depletion of the white force, the disappearance from the scene of the Administrator and other leading officers, of whom the men had stood in awe, and the failure to observe the sound rule that such a force in such a country should, as far as practicable, be composed of men of different tribes or sections having little racial cohesion or sympathy among themselves.

Your salary will be at the rate of £2000 a year. Before I selected you for your post I had ascertained that you had no shares or interests in any South African venture inside or outside of the company's territories. I desire that all the officers and men serving under you should be in a position of equal disinterestedness. Every officer and trooper who hereafter joins the force will be required to make a declaration that he has no such shares or interests, and to promise that he will not acquire any during his service.

In the course of his instructions to Sir F. Carrington, Mr. Chamberlain says:—

As regards the police and local volunteer forces raised in the Chartered Company's territories by officers in the service of the company, I should explain to you that Her Majesty's Government have decided, in consequence of recent events, that all the armed and disciplined forces raised by the company must come under the control of Imperial officers. You will, therefore, understand that your authority is plenary over every armed men serving in the operations against the Matabele inside or outside the company's territories, and over every person exercising functions in connection with the direction, transport, supply, &c., of such forces, or with the fortification of positions or the maintenance of lines of communication.

The company will defray all expenses of the expedition, and every effort should, therefore, be made to avoid incurring expense which is not absolutely necessary in order to ensure efficiency, as it is not considered that the ordinary war scale need be adopted on this service.

Mr. Chamberlain expresses a hope that Sir Richard Martin shall be allowed to serve in the field in an important command till it becomes necessary for him again to take up his political duties.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 3, Harringdon Road, London England.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT AT THE NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

Sir William Harcourt was on May 5 entertained at a house dinner of the National Liberal Club. The chair was taken by Earl Carrington, chairman of the club, who was supported by about 250 members and their friends.

Sir William Harcourt in responding to the toast of "The Liberal Cause," said:—

There were many circumstances which made his position there that night most agreeable and delightful, but none more than that his health should have been proposed by his old and valued friend and colleague. It was always difficult to know what to talk about after dinner. They were told that they ought to be very deeply depressed, because they had to face an overwhelming majority.

They gave all sorts of reasons why the Liberals had been defeated, but he should like to know their solution of the reason why Lord Beaconsfield was defeated in 1880. The real truth was that a majority was like a snowstorm; they did not exactly know when it would come or when it would go. (Laughter.) It was the fate of all majorities to disappoint expectations, but certainly there never was a Government in his recollection which had more dangerously inflated the bubble of great expectations. (Laughter.) Everybody was promised everything about six months ago. He did not know that any body was satisfied now, unless, perhaps, it was the brewers, and even they had got the extra 6d. on their beer. However, there was one thing of which everybody was certain, and that was that we were to have an incomparable Foreign Minister, who was to dominate the opinion and the sentiments of Europe. He was to be the Aaron's rod which was to swallow all the serpents abroad, but Lord Salisbury had not been in office above three or four months when the tone was entirely changed. We were not the opinion of Europe. On the contrary, we were in a condition of splendid isolation. An enormous expenditure had swallowed up our surplus upon the plea that we had not a friend in the world. Well, if that were so, it was an unfortunate situation, but it was not to bring about that state of things that diplomacy was invented—(laughter and cheers)—and therefore he could not see that the expectations of an incomparable Foreign Minister had been fulfilled altogether. Lord Salisbury the other day at the Primrose League had thought it necessary to explain his position with reference to Armenia, and how it was that he had failed to settle it. Lord Salisbury began to make what might have been expected, an apology to the Sultan of Turkey by saying that he did not attach personal reponsibility to him. Well, if Lord Salisbury did not he was the only man in the world who did not. What, then, was the meaning of his Guildhall speech. After making the "amende honorable" to the effect that he was sorry he spoke—(laughter)—Lord Salisbury said, "I have never in the course of my political life observed that exhortations addressed to foreign Governments had much effect." Well, that was modern diplomacy. He thought it quite possible that President Kruger might take note of that. The statement was received with great laugher by the Dames of the Primrose League, and Lord Salisbury excused himself for having remonstrated at all, but it was, he said, all the fault of his predecessors. Well, but on Nov. 9 Lord Salisbury said it was an illusion to suppose that there was or could be any division among the Powers of Europe. And yet this was the man who said that the unfortunate course he pursued was the result of the Liberal Government using pressure with a view to the action of the Powers. How was it to be supposed that a Foreign Minister who blew hot and cold in that way could command the respect or influence the opinion of Europe? This levity of language, this cynical profession of insincerity, a policy of this kind brought the British influence in Europe into contempt. (Hear, hear.) Now, let him speak of another thing and that was the present situation in Egypt. Well, with great care, with patience, and with skill to which everyone ought to do justice, the English administration in Egypt had at last brought Egypt into a solvent condition, had done a great deal for the people of Egypt and was in a position to do more. But all of a sudden Egypt was launched into a war, a war not of her own making, for the war that was going on upon the Nile was made not in Cairo, it was made in London. The advance on the Nile, in his opinion, was altogether the most foolish, the most unjustifiable, and the most perilous adventure upon which a country like Egypt was ever embarked. The other night the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have nothing to do with this conquest of the Soudan. No, so far as could be made out it was to be a cheap demonstration. Lord Salisbury sang rather small too. He said, "do not understand me to foreshadow any immediate advance to the south, or to indicate anything with regard to military operations. Well what were they about? He could only come to the conclusion that there were some symptoms of returning sanity in Her Majesty's Administration, and that the Jingoes and friends of a forward policy must place some restraint on their foolish anticipations. But Governments could not play tricks of this kind in great affairs with impunity, and if they would believe one who had had some experience of public affairs, he should say that this Egyptian business was one of those fatal germs and bacilli which in the long run put an end to majorities. (Loud cheers.) Now, as if we had not trouble enough in the world without making such troubles for ourselves as this Egyptian business, he could not say much on the subject of South Africa. It was a deplorable affair from whatever point of view they looked at it. There had been recent revelations of almost grave and momentous character. (Hear, hear.) They had to be discussed, and they must be discussed. We must get to the bottom of the transaction which had cast a dark shadow upon the English name. For his part all he could say was that they would support the Government if they took—and he believed they would take—the proper measures to clear the reputation of the nation from complicity in a busines which brought upon it deep disgrace. (Hear, hear.) It was not only a national question, it was an international question, and if the Government and the people of England should fail in their duty in that respect they would deserve the reproaches that were cast upon them by those who were not their friends abroad. (Hear, hear.) As to the difficulties in which we were engaged with our great and kindred people on the other side of the Atlantic, he was sure that there was no difference of feeling in this country, and that the predominant sentiment in America now was a desire that there should be a peaceful and early settlement of the dispute that had arisen. He was speaking the sentiment of the great majority of the people in this country when he said that what they desired to see was the settlement by peaceful arbitration of the differences between Great Britain and the United States of America. (Cheers.) Well, just one word upon domestic politics. (Hear, hear.) Let them look at the finance of the Government. They inherited a surplus of about 6,000,000l. (Loud cheers.) He did not ask where it came from. What was far more important was to note where it had gone. (Hear, hear.) The Government gave almost the whole of the residue to one class. It was not denied that it was ultimately to go to the landlords. All Mr. Chaplin pretended was that during times of depression the tenants might get some of it, and when good times came the landlords would have it. Was it possible, had it ever been dreamed of in dealing with this question of local taxation, that they should take out one class alone and refuse the same justice to other classes—the urban counties and boroughs—throughout the country? (Hear, hear.) With regard to public business there had been no obstruction, and yet never was there a more hopeless state of block and confusion in the House of Commons. The cause of this was that the Government had deliberately entered upon a policy of reaction. (Hear, hear.) This Tory Government had employed the taxation of the people to devote it to class interests. The education of the people was to be sacrificed to sectarian demands. It was the old story, it was the old policy. They were resolved to resist and to defeat it, and, majority or no majority, he had the most profound confidence that in the end the Liberal Party would prevail. (Loud cheers.)

THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

The preliminary return of the British Army for the year 1895 was issued yesterday (May 7). On the 1st of January last the effective strength of the Regular Army was 222,194 officers and men, being an increase of 43 over the figures of the previous year. The Household Cavalry numbered 1296, a decrease of 22; Cavalry of the line 18,245, a decrease of 111; Royal Horse Artillery 2815, a decrease of 76; Royal Artillery 33,631, an increase of 286; Royal Engineers 7718, an increase of 127; Foot Guards 5916, a decrease of 32; infantry of the line, 138,631, a decrease of 266; Colonial Corps, 5131, an increase of 89; Army Service Corps, 3486, an increase of 7; Ordnance Store Corps, 1170, an increase of 308 (due to the absorption of the corps of armourers of 307); Medical Staff Corps, 2595, an increase of 32; and Army Pay Corps, 560, an increase of 8. The Army Reserve on the same date numbered in Class I. 78,057 officers and men, and in Class II. 111; Militia (including Militia Reserve), 117,789; Yeomanry, 9745; and Volunteers, 231,704. The two classes of the Army Reserve showed a decrease of 4779, as compared with the previous year.

Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has allowed in the 1896 Estimates for the camping-out during the season of 100,000 men of all arms, some 25,000 of whom will be under canvas from the 22nd till the 26th inst., in various parts of Great Britain, during the period of the Whitsuntide holidays, the remainder reserving, with official sanction, their camp training until July and August.

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THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

A FIGHT NEAR AKASHEH.

The Nile Expedition had its first fight early in the month. A telegram from Wady Halfa, dated May 5, says:—

The Sirdar arrived here by train at two o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Major Wingate and Capt. J. K. Watson. The party started from Wady Atireh early this morning and rode to Moghrat Wells, the present head of the railway. They brought additional details of the fight between the Egyptian cavalry and the Dervishes near Akasheh on Friday.

Immediately before Sir H. H. Kitchener's arrival at Akasheh, an intelligence scout came into the camp there and reported that one of his comrades had been captured and decapitated by the Dervishes. He estimated the number of the enemy at about seventy.

The Sirdar, on being informed that Dervishes were in the vicinity, at once ordered the 3rd, 6th, and 7th Squadrons of Egyptian Cavalry, one of which formed his own escort, to proceed to attack them.

Major Burn-Murdoch, who was in command, set out for a khor, called Akasheh Khor. After following this for six miles, he received intelligence from advanced scouts that a force of 250 Dervish Horse, 100 camelmen, and a large body of infantry were close at hand.

Scarcely had the report been made when the Dervish cavalry appeared over the brow of a hill. They charged wildly down on our cavalry, now slowly retiring. Contact occurred only at the right flank of the rear, where hand-to-hand fighting took place. Our men used their swords freely, and inflicted a loss of twelve killed on the Dervishes, whose left flank only was engaged. The enemy's horse continued their course, and then, suddenly wheeling, retired behind the hill, from the summit of which they first appeared in readiness to make another attack.

Major Burn-Murdoch, without a moment's hesitation, ordered his men to wheel round and charge the Dervishes. The movement wasbrilliantly executed. The three squadrons charged boldly through three depressions in the ridge in front, straight on to the Dervishes, who dared not withstand the shock, but retired precipitately right into the midst of their infantry. Major Burn-Murdoch recalled his men, and, ordering them to dismount, posted them along the ridge. Here they kept the enemy at bay for an hour, after which the Dervishes gave up their efforts to carry the position and retired, quickly disappearing from sight.

Altogether it was a brilliant little affair and of great importance, since it was the first time Egyptian cavalry had encountered such a large force of the enemy's horse. Major Burn-Murdoch accords especial praise to the Egyptain officers for the manner in which they led their men. Throughout the action the dust was terrible. The skirmish lasted from half-past twelve till two o'clock, the hottest part of the day.

The British officers engaged were Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers, galloper to Major Burn-Murdoch; Cap. Persse, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Capt. H. G. Fitton, Royal Berkshire Regt.; Capt. V. G. Whitla, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and Surg.-Capt. Hill-Smith.

The Dervishes carried off their dead and wounded.

Captain R. G. Broadwood, 12th Lancers, on the night previous to the fight, had made a reconnaissance on the west bank of the Nile with a small number of troopers. He reached a hill from which at early dawn a camp of the enemy was plainly visible. When discovered, the Dervishes were engaged in prayer. Captain Broadwood and his detachment watched them rise from their knees, and then wind out in a long column to the north.

Captain Broadwood immediately started for Akasheh to report the presence of the enemy, but did not reach that place until after the commencement of the skirmish. It is probable that the Dervishes intended a big night attack. The force observed by Captain Broadwood was not the same as that repulsed by Major Burn-Murdoch.

The affair has had an excellent effect, apart from its immediate result, in preventing the enemy from carrying out their intended movement.

A telegram from the correspondent of the "Times" dated Murat Wells, May 4, says:—I have just arrived from Korosko with one company of the 15th Regiment under Capt. Yusuf Fehmy. Half the men were mounted on camels and the other half were on foot. There was also a large camel transport train. The troops marched wonderfully, covering the distance of 120 miles in sixty-five hours, despite deep sand in places, a sandstorm, and a temperature of 117 deg. in the shade when we left Korosko. Only ten men fell out. The longest halt was three hours. These troops, with Ababdeh Arabs, hold Murat, the only wells on the desert road between Korosko and Abu Hamed. The Dervishes have frequently occupied Murat and thence raided the Nile valley, but in November 1893, when Saleh, the Ababdeh sheikh, was killed by some Dervishes who attacked the place, Capt. Machell marched here with 300 men and built the present fort. Our possession of Murat and the constant patrolling movements of the Ababdeh render it difficult for the Dervishes to attack the lines of communication with Akasheh. The wells are sunk in a sandy basin surrounded by walls, and could supply 5,000 men with good water.

There would be no difficulty in rapidly carrying a light portable railway from Korosko to this place. Since the Dervishes cut the wire near here on April 1, none have been seen, and it is safe to travel direct hence to Akasheh.

FORTHCOMING REGIMENTAL DINNERS.

June 1.—1st Guards Club, at the Hotel Metropole; 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street; 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, at the Albion; 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Savoy Hotel.

June 2.—12th (Prince of Wales's) Royal Lancers, at the Savoy Hotel (the Duke of Cambridge has signified his intention of being present); 19th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, at Limmer's Hotel; York and Lancaster Regt (65th and 84th), at the Albion.

June 3.—5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, at the Albion; 15th (King's) Hussars at the Albion.

June 4.—10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Hussars, at the Whitehall Rooms (the Prince of Wales presiding); King's Dragoon Guards, at the Albion; 14th (Kings) Hussars, at Willis's Restaurant, King-street, St. James's; the Dorsetshire Regt (39th and 54th) at the Criterion, Piccadilly-circus; Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.) (33rd and 76th), at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street; Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square; 1st Bn. North Staffordshire Regt (64th), at Limmer's Hotel.

June 5.—21st Hussars, at the Savoy Hotel; Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, at Limmer's Hotel.

June 6.—7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street; Army Gymnastic Staff, at the Hotel Metropole.

June 10.—Queen's Bays, at the Albion.

June 11.—Loyal North Lancashire Regt. at Limmer's Hotel; Seaforth Highlanders ("Cuidich'n Righ") (late 72nd and 78th Regiments), at the Grand Hotel Trafalgar-square.

June 13.—8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Hotel Cecil.

June 15.—Devonshire Regt., at the Hotel Metropole; King's Own Scottish Borderers, at the Albion.

June 16.—14th (Prince of Wales's Own) Regt, at the Hotel Metropole.

June 17.—Leicestershire Regt. at the Albion.

June 19.—98th (Prince of Wales's) Regt., at the Albion.

June 20.—18th Hussars, at the Albion.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

A Blue-book was issued in London, on May 1, containing correspondence relating to the Asiatic provinces of Turkey from December, 1891, to the end of the year 1893. There are 286 despatches, reports, and other documents, covering 230 pages. In a despatch (No. 17) addressed to Sir Clare-Ford on his assumption of duty as British Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Salisbury, in March, 1892, draws attention to the injurious consequences to the stability and welfare of the Ottoman Empire which must arise from the continued reluctance to provide remedies for the legitimate grievances of the Christian populations, or to adopt measures for their protection against the Kurds. The same despatch contains a frank avowal of the difficulty of securing any concerted action in the matter between the Great Powers. The bulk of the correspondence deals with the arrest and incarceration of Armenians on charges of sedition, and the steps taken (not altogether unsuccessfully) by Lord Salisbury's and subsequently by Lord Rosebery's, Administration to procure for the political prisoners a fair trial or a mitigation of their sentence. The Consular reports in this series from the Turkish provinces, as well as Sir Arthur Nicolson's representations to the Porte, form, as it were, the preface to the Blue-books of a later date.

Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.P., has been selected president of the Anglo-Armenian Association, Mr. Schwann, M.P., treasurer, Prof. Agar Beet being made a vice-president.

In an article which appears in the May number of the *Fortnightly Review*, Sir W. W. Hunter brings to light a forgotten Oxford movement during the quarter of a century following 1861, with a view to the spread of the Christian faith in India. The idea of a mission originated at Oxford, especially in Christ Church, and it was officially adopted by the East India Company, who raised a public subscription for the purpose, and undertook the direction of the scheme and the expenditure of the funds. This discovery, which is based upon the manuscript records in the India Office collated with manuscript collections in the Bodleian Library, proves that the first English missionary organisation for India was formed in Oxford more than 100 years before the Baptists, who have hitherto been regarded as the pioneers of Indian missionary work, started on their labours in 1792.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

THE LATEST BLUE-BOOK.

A Parliamentary paper giving the whole of the correspondence which has passed between the British Government and the South African Republic since January 23 was published the day the mail left.

In the first place, a telegram of February 13 states that President Kruger protests against the publication of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch in the "London Gazette" before he, the President, had received it. Mr. Chamberlain expresses his regret for doing so, and says he did not "suppose he would object, as it contains nothing new to him, except suggestion as to local autonomy." Regarding the question of Mr. Rhodes' return to South Africa, Mr. Chamberlain says:—

"Turning to another subject I wish to remove some erroneous impressions respecting visit of Mr. Rhodes to Colonial Office which have found expression here, because such matters are often telegraphed to South African Republic, and made use of by persons who are friends neither of this country nor to South Africa generally. It has been suggested that my despatch was in some way influenced by what passed between me and Mr. Rhodes. The fact is that it was finished and signed before I saw him. I did not show it to him. He was not aware of it till after publication. No alteration was made in it in consequence of his visit. I am alone responsible for it. Another point is that neither I nor Her Majesty's Government had anything to do with decision of Mr. Rhodes to return to South Africa. This was regarded by us as a matter entirely for him, and I offered no advice or opinion on it. He told me he intended to return with sole object of developing Rhodesia. A few weeks ago he was the most powerful man in South Africa, not only as being managing director of the British South Africa Company, but as Prime Minister of the Cape and as the British statesman who had been most conspicuously successful in bringing together the two races and in securing a united support from them in his policy. He had, moreover, under his control all the forces and resources of the British South Africa Company. Now he is no longer in office, and does not control a single disciplined policeman. Under these circumstances his return to South Africa cannot cause alarm, as, whatever the suspicions of him entertained by the Government of the South African Republic, it is absolutely impossible for him to do mischief."

Extract from telegram of March 5, from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Hercules Robinson:—

"With regard to the question of compensation for the recent raid Her Majesty's Government have in earlier telegrams stated that they will be prepared to entertain any reasonable demands put forward by his honour on behalf of the South African Republic, but in formulating these demands I have no doubt that his honour will give due weight to the fact which must be fresh in his recollection, that Her Majesty's Government have never received any compensation for the serious expense to which they have on several occasions been put by raids made by subjects of the South African Republic. I refer to the incursions of freebooters into the Land of Goshen, Stellaland, Zululand, &c., which were certainly a breach of the Convention, and required the repudiation of the Government from whose territories they proceeded as much as Dr. Jameson's recent raid."

Extract of letter from President Kruger to the High Commissioner:—

"Going over to a suming up of the points which, in my opinion, should be brought under discussion, I wish to mention in the first place:—

"The superseding of the Convention of London with the eye, among others, on the violation of the territory of the South African Republic: because in several respects it has already virtually ceased to exist; because in other respects it has no more cause for existence; because it is injurious to the dignity of an independent Republic; because the very name and the continual arguments on the question of suzerainty, which since the conclusion of this Convention no longer exists, are used as a pretext, especially by a libellous press, for wilfully inciting both white and coloured people against the lawful authority of the Republic; for intentionally bringing about misunderstanding and false relations between England and the Republic, whereby in this manner the interests of both countries and of their citizens and subjects are prejudiced and the peaceful development of the Republic is opposed. In the discussion of the withdrawal of the Convention as a whole, Article IV. should naturally not be kept back. I have reason to believe that the British Government has come to the decision to make no alteration in this on account of false representations made to it and lying reports spread by the press and otherwise with a certain object, to the effect that the Government of the Republic has called in, or sought, the protection of other Powers."

Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Hercules Robinson. Extract:—

It was with great surprise that Her Majesty's Government learned from the despatch of the President of 25th February that his Honour objected to discuss the question of the reforms asked for by the Uitlander, and that he desired to propose withdrawal of Article IV. of the Convention, and Her Majesty's Government regret that they were not informed of his Honour's views on the subject at an early date, as they would not have felt justified in inviting the President to encounter the fatigue of a journey to this country if they had not been led to believe that he was in agreement with them as to the general object of such a visit.

THE MATABELE RISING.

Administrator, Salisbury, to Charter, Cape Town, February 13th. Telegram:—

Civil Commissioner, Buluwayo, wires that there are rumours that several Matabele Indunas have held meeting in Matopo Hills near Usher's farm, and that they are massing with a view to raiding Buluwayo, stating that in consequence capture Dr. Jameson's force the town is unprotected. This rumour, however, discredited, but steps are being taken to make full inquiries, and a small patrol of police is being sent out to keep strict lookout. I cannot credit this, as reports last month, after natives knew of the Doctor's capture, were that natives quiet and pleased at our giving back to them portion of the Matabele cattle. Will keep you informed on the subject.

THE REFORM LEADERS.

Sir Jacobus de Wet to Sir Hercules Robinson. March 25:—

"Report from reliable sources that certain persons insist that leaders of reform shall be executed, and further that portion of Slagters-Nek gallows has been conveyed to Transvaal Republic for purposes of lynch. Portion referred to was from personal knowledge existing in house of Farm Verkeerde-Water, near Cookhouse, property of Abrahamson, M.L.A., residing at Somerset East. Magistrate Somerset East can ascertain whether information is correct that removal from (house of beam under)? sic. Circumstances referred to urgent."

The following is also dated March 25th:—

With reference to my telegrams of to-day, I have the honour to report that a brother of Mr. George Farrar, who is staying with the four political prisoners, came to me to-day very much excited himself, and I learned from him the four leaders, still kept here on bail, are much alarmed at the reports they have heard. He handed me the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Advocate Leonard, which speaks for itself, and he says further reports have reached them from reliable sources that some of the Boers are determined the Johannesburg leaders shall be hanged, and if not condemned to death by judgment of the court, they (the Boers) will take the prisoners in hand and lynch them. He further said that Hendrik Schoeman, a commandant and great supporter and friend of the President, has lately been to Potchefstroom and other districts instigating the Boers in the above direction.

To satisfy Mr. Farrar I had to word the first telegram as it is, but I have no information from other sources, and would like confirmation before giving credence to these reports.

SIR JACOBUS DE WET.

From Sir Jacobus de Wet to Sir Hercules Robinson: January 16, 1896.—In this morning's "Press" the following cablegram appears:—"The "Times" demands that an Englishman shall replace Sir Jacobus de Wet as British Agent at Pretoria." Can your Excellency throw any light on this demand? All I can say is I am quite willing to make room for an Englishman if Her Majesty's Government allow me a fair pension.

Reply.—I can throw no light on "demand" to which you refer, and attach no importance to it. No one could have done better than you during such a trying crisis, as I have already informed Secretary of State, and will repeat.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

In the House of Assembly, Cape Town, May 7, Mr. Sauer moved a resolution declaring that the House, inspired with a deep sense of the services rendered by Sir Hercules Robinson during the recent unhappy crisis, hoped that his Excellency would speedily return to resume his duties, as the prolonged absence of the Governor from South Africa at the present juncture might be detrimental to the best interests of the country.—The motion was carried by acclamation.

The Central News understands that in influential quarters a Royal Commission has been suggested to examine and report upon recent events in South Africa. It is further suggested that Earl Selborne should act as president of the Commission.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MR. GOSCHEN ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Annual General Meeting and Concert of the St. George's (Hanover Square) Habitation of the Primrose League was held on May 5, at Westminster Town Hall, the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., the ruling councillor, presiding. There was a large attendance of members.

Mr. Goschen delivered a political address. He said that if they reflected on the change which had come over the House of Commons, and compared the present House with the one that preceded it, he thought they would agree that not only in regard to legislation, but in the whole tone of the assembly, there had been a great improvement. There was a time when it was feared that a great calamity was about to happen, namely, that public confidence in the House of Commons would be shaken; but he hoped now that the House was reconquering popular respect and affection, and that it would in the future hold the position which it had occupied for centuries as the assembly which commanded the grateful attachment of the country at large. (Hear, hear.) He thought the present Parliament was one of the most good-humoured Parliaments in which he had ever sat. Party passion seemed to a great extent hushed for the moment and there was a spirit of good fellowship pervading the whole House of Commons. Members were more disposed to meet together now to see what might be the measures that were best for the good of the nation, for their attention had been drawn away from great Constitutional agitations, and they were ready to consider matters of more immediate importance to our social and economic life. In part this changed state of things might be due to the attitude of the Irish members. Ireland was now tranquil, and seemed less able either to excite the apprehensions of timid men or to fire the imaginations of agitators than at any time during the last one or two decades. The fact was that the Unionist Party had accomplished that which their opponents had always said they would never be able to accomplish—they had quieted agitation in Ireland, not by the application of force, but by the methods of conciliation which they inaugurated during their last period of office, and which had already borne good fruit in the greater prosperity and tranquillity of the country. (Applause.) The Irish members were not entirely united among themselves, and consequently they did not disturb the whole current of business as they used to in times past. Even in the science of obstruction they seemed to have handed over their traditions and their methods to another section of the Celtic race—(laughter)—for it was the Welsh who were now occasionally obstructing our parliamentary proceedings. (Hear, hear.) We had gained something by the change, but we had also lost some thing, because the Welsh obstructionists were dismal and heavy—(laughter)—and did not afford that liveliness which the Irish members sometimes displayed. (Hear, hear.) But whether they were to suffer from Welsh obstruction or not, the Government felt that they were masters of the situation in Parliament, and that they would be able to pass a great portion of the measures which formed their programme, and which they were determined to pass in the present session. (Applause.) They had not got on as fast as they should wish; but still they were not far behind their time-table. Some work they had already got behind them, for the Naval Works Bill had been passed into law—(hear, hear)—and on the whole, though not passed in detail, the Naval programme of the Government had received generally the assent of Parliament. (Applause.) That programme was a definite programme, deliberately thought out, and it was one to which they intended to adhere. (Renewed applause.) They were glad to receive the support which had been given to their Naval programme in many quarters of the country, but whether they were pressed as having done too much, or whether they were pressed as having done too little, their course was clear. They knew what they considered to be their duty to the country, and that duty they intended to perform to the best of their ability. (Applause.) They had introduced some other large proposals to the House of Commons, among them the Agricultural Rates Bill—a measure against which it was attempted to excite urban jealousy against agricultural distress, but the attempt had egregiously failed when put to the test of the division lobbies of the House. (Applause.) He had noticed a new development in the attitude of the Opposition with regard to the rating questions. For years past they had been pressing every kind of burden upon the ratepayers whether in town or country. They had positively fattened upon the rates, and the London ratepayer knew to his cost what he had to pay as the result of the Radical policy. But now their opponents had awoke to the fact that the ratepayers might for once have cause to become impatient, and they had begun therefore to cry out for relief. Well, the Government were quite prepared to have the incidence of rating examined into, and they were going to initiate an enquiry into the matter.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

MORE ABOUT THE ALLEGED "SECRET UNDERSTANDING."

The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on May 4:—

Great importance is attached to the negotiations which Li Hung Chang has been engaged in for some days with the leading personages in St. Petersburg, especially with M. de Witte, Minister of Finance, who is regarded as particularly anxious to conclude a treaty with China. Mr. Curzon's repeated declaration that Russia denies the existence of any treaty is recognised as perfectly correct, but well-informed Russians frankly admit that steps have already been taken for the extension of territory without a treaty, and that Russian officers are surveying the country through which the Siberian railway is to run to some ice-free port. The line is to start from Chita, in the Trans-Baikal territory, and will be about 1,600 versts in length. On Tuesday was able to report the stipulations which M. de Witte wishes to insert in the proposed treaty, and I may now add that he is the more interested in the building of the Chita-Port Arthur line as he is convinced that Russo-Chinese commercial relations, which are not as yet very important, would be considerably extended by it, and a great part of China opened to Russian commerce.

The "Bourse Gazette" of St. Petersburg, one of M. de Witte's chief organs, confirms the above statement, and adds the following:—

The probability of a Russo-Chinese agreement cannot be denied. Russia's relations to China are older than those of almost any other European Power. They date back for centuries, and have borne, for the most part, a peaceful commercial character. On the Pamirs, in Kokhand, in Kiacht, and on the Amoor, there is constant direct intercourse with the Chinese, or the populations subject to them. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, the sea trade, also, has developed. To Russia's friendly intervention China owes the preservation of her territory, and the conclusion of a loan guaranteed by Russia delivered the Celestial Empire from the hostile army. On the other hand, the founding of the Russo-Chinese Bank gave few line to the commercial relation between the two countries. These are unmistakably sound reasons for reformulating their treaty relations. The building of the Siberian Railway still further enhances the importance of an agreement. The continuance of the railway southwards and to the ice-free ports of the Gulf of Petchili, gives Russia and all Europe a straight road to the Pacific. This railway may impart fresh life to our commercial relations with China, and lead to the colonisation of the adjacent desert tracts. Russia has no occasion to interfere with China's internal affairs. Let the Chinese, remain Chinese, a peace-loving people, without menace to their neighbours. Russia is interested in the protection of her East Asiatic possessions, while it is important for China to be able to lean on an alliance with the Russians in defending her territories against Japanese and other attacks. Peaceful and warlike interests equally render imperative good and neighbourly relations between Russia and China, and if the arrival of the Extraordinary Chinese Mission improves them in any respect, it would be a matter of congratulation.

LI HUNG CHANG'S RECEPTION IN RUSSIA.

Li Hung Chang, accompanied by members of the Special Embassy, arrived in St. Petersburg on April 30. On May 4, he proceeded to Tsarskoe Selo, where he was received in audience by the Emperor and Empress. The Chinese Envoy drove in a six-horse carriage from the railway station to the Palace. His Excellency handed the Emperor the Order of the Double Dragon of the highest class, set in large diamonds, and also his credentials. The members of the Embassy, were subsequently presented to their Majesties. The interview is desribed as being "most cordial." Li Hung Chang returned to St. Petersburg in the evening.

According to the "Sviet," Li Hung Chang brought with him a number of costly presents from the Emperor of China to the Tsar, including two bronze vases more than 2,000 years old, a valuable collection of antique cloisonne vases and dishes, two huge candelabra of artistic workmanship, two blocks of nephrite, and a large magnificent red carpet, embroidered in coloured silk.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES" not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies. Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

EPITOME OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

R. M. A. (Woolwich) Sports.—At Woolwich, May 5, R. E. T. Hogg, by winning most events and by scoring the greatest number of marks, secured both the silver challenge bugle and the Governer's special prize.

CRICKET.

Opening of the Season.—The season opened in earnest on Monday (May, 4), when several games of first-class importance were started, with results briefly detailed below. An interesting feature in preliminary play was the 108 which Mr. W. G. Grace contributed for his county in the course of a match at Bristol. The two century-innings which distinguished the Surrey play on Tuesday, were accomplished by the two oldest members of the team, Mr. W. W. Read, who made 112, was born in 1855; Abel, who made 138, in 1859. Of the University players, Mr. Burnup at Cambridge, and Messrs. Clayton and Bosworth-Smith at Oxford, have been conspicuous with the bat, whilst Mr. Hartley, of Oxford, has been distinguishing himself as a bowler.—The 109th anniversary meeting of the Marylebone Club was held, on May 6, at Lords's when the committee reported that in 1894 the club consisted of 4128 members, of whom 3689 paid, 213 were life members, and 223 were abroad. During the last season, 177 matches were played, of which 104 were won, thirty-five lost, and thirty-eight drawn. Sir A. W. L. Hemming resigned his place on the committee on his appointment as Governor of British Guiana; Mr. G. W. Ricketts was elected to the vacancy. There are now fifty-four cricketers on the staff at Lord's. At the annual dinner, Lord Harris nominated his successor in the presidency—the Earl of Pembroke, better known to cricketers as the Hon. Sydney Herbert. A. E. Trott is now an active member of the ground staff at Lord's. The Surrey Club's dinner to the Australians at the Pavilion, Kennington Oval, on May 1, was in every way a most pleasant and successful gathering. Gen. Marshall presided and Lord Harris was amongst the speakers. Yesterday (Thursday) was the closing day of the practice at Mitcham, it having been decided by permission of the M.C.C. to have today's(the last day's) practice at Lord's. Lord Sheffield Eleven to meet the Australians at Sheffield Park, on Monday, is a very strong, almost a representative, one comprising as it does W. G Grace, F. S. Jackson, C. B. Fry, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, Shrewsbury, Gunn, Alec Hearne, Davidson, Lilley, Pougher, and Mold.

M.C.C. and Ground v. Notts.—At Lord's, May 4-5. M.C.C. won by six wickets. M.C.C.: 174 and 74 for four (Sturrer, 50 not out and 5 not out; Mr. C. E. De Trafford, 44 and 15; Dr. W. G. Grace, 4 and 19); Notts: 136 and 111 (Shrewsbury, 46 and 27). J. T. Hearne took ten wickets for 75 runs.

Surrey v. Warwickshire.—At the Oval, May 4-6. Surrey won by an innings and 26 runs. Surrey: 362 (Abel, 138; Mr. W. W. Read, 112; Hayward, 33); Warwick, 215 and 121 (Law, 73 and 35; Pallett, 55 not out and 1).

Yorkshire v. Lancashire.—At Manchester, May 4-6. Yorks won by two wickets. Yorks: 123 and 168; (Wainwright, 11 and 47; Moorhouse, 43 and 1; Mr. F. S. Jackson, 21 and 41); Lancs: 150 and 139. (F. H. Sugg, 74 and 16; Paul, 16 and 52).

Oxford University—Seniors' Match.—At Oxford, May 4-6. Drawn. Mr. B. N. Bosworth-Smith's Side. 405, 199 (declared) for four (Mr. F. G. H. Clayton, 117 and 87; Mr. B. N. Bosworth-Smith, 107 and 22; Mr. H. D. Corbet, 69 not out; Mr. K. A. Woodward, 52 and 9 not out; Mr. B. D. Bannon, 4 and 50). Mr. M.Y. Barlow's Side: 329 and 133 for four (Mr. P. S. Waddy, 81; Mr. W. E. Harrison, 55 and 6; Mr. H. T. Stanley, 15 and 54 not out).

Cambridge University—Seniors' Match.—At Cambridge, May 4-6. Mr. Bray's team won by 98 runs. Mr. E. H. Bray's Side: 249 and 405. (Mr. F. S. Moore, 74 and 48; Mr. A. G. Richardson, 12 run out and 65; Mr. E. B. Shine, 46 and 48 not out.) Mr. C. J. Burnups' Side: 195 and 361 (Mr. G. H. Simpson, 10 and 110! Mr. C. J. Burnup, 98 and 27).

M. C. C. and Ground v. Sussex.—Begun at Lord's, on May 6. The county batted first but were only able to score 139 (K. S. Ranjitsinhji, 30), while at the close of play the Club had obtained 212 for five wickets (Gunn, 102 not out; Chatterton, 66 run out).

HORSE RACING.

Racing opened at Chester, on May 5, in the presence of a large assemblage, and closed yesterday (May 7). Results:—

Wynnstay Handicap Plate (7).—The Tinman, 6 yrs, 8st 1lb (Calder) 4 to 1 agst. Stamford Two-Year-old Plate (7).—Lark Hill, 8st 11lb (Allsopp), 3 to agst. Belgrave Welter Handicap (10).—Prince Simon 4 yrs, 9st. 11lb (S Loates), 5 to 1 agst. Mostyn Two-year-old. Plate (10).—Jequemart, 8st 7lb (T. Loates), 4 to 1 agst. Chestrain Welter (11).—Last of the Queens, 3 yrs. 8st (Allsopp), 4 to 1 agst. Eaton Plate (4).—Soothsayer. 5 yrs. 9st 1lb (M. Cannon) 7 to 4 agst.

Chester Cup (handicap) of 2,200 sovs (a cup value 50 sovs and the remainder in specie), given by the Chester Race Company, added to sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 15ft.; the second to receive 300 sovs and the third 200 out of the stake: winners extra. Old Cup Course, nearly two miles and a quarter. 46 subs., 13 of whom declared.

Mr. Dobell's The Rush, by Barcaldine—Whirpool, 4 yrs. 8st 5lb (Madden) 1
Duke of Westminster's Baddiley, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb ...(Finlay) 2
Mr. C. J. Blake's Rockdove, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb...(F. Rickaby) 3

Mr. C. J. Blake's Bowline, 6 yrs. 8st 3lb (car. 8st 4lb), (M. Cannon); Mr. J. Joicey's Tyranny, 4 yrs, 8st 1lb (T. Loates); Mr. A. L. Duncan's Newcourt, aged, 7st 9lb (S. Loates); Capt. H. T. Fenwick's Glenalmond, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb (F. Allsopp); Col. G. A. Percy's Tambour, 3 yrs. 7st 5lb (H. Grimshaw); Mr. John Craig's. The Russian, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb (S. Chandley); Mr. A. Cohen's Vic, 4 yrs, 7st 3lb (N. Robinson); Mr. L. D. Rothschild's Fiesole, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb (Toon), also ran.—Betting.—6 to 1 agst Baddiley, Bowline, and Tyranny, 8 to 1 agst The Rush, 100 to 12 agst Tambour and Fiesole, 9 to 1 agst Newcourt, 10 to 1 agst Rockdove, Glenalmond, and The Russian, and 25 to 1 agst Vic. Place Betting.—6 to 4 agt The Rush, Tyranny, and Baddiley, 7 to 4 agst Bowline, 2 to 1 agst Fiesole, The Russian, and Newcourt, 5 to 2 agst Glenalmond, Rockdove and Tambour, 6 to 1 agst Vic.

The Race.—After a short delay at the post, the 11 competitors were sent away in fairly good time, and S. Loates quickly rushed Newcourt to the front, Tambour, Vic, Rockdove, Fiesole, the Rush, and Baddiley following in the order named. So they ran to the Railway side, when Tambour took second place, with Vic, Fiesole, and Rockdove lying close up. On entering the straight Newcourt held a clear lead of Fiesole and Tambour, with Vic showing most prominently of the others. On nearing the six-furlong post Tambour and Fiesole drew level with Newcourt, and shortly afterward Tabour took the lead. At the Grosvenor-bridge, however, Tambour began to show signs of distress, and The Rush drew to the front, followed by Baddiley and Bowline, with Rockdove and Tyranny heading the others. On entering the straight The Rush increased his lead, and, forging ahead, won easily by two lengths! four lengths separated the second and third. Bowline was fourth, Tyranny fifth. Fiesole sixth. Tambour and Newcourt next, and Vic last. time 4min 8 3-5 sec.

Combermere Handicap Stakes (5).—The Tinman, 6 yrs. 8st 9lb (Calder), 9 to 2 agst. DeeStand Selling Welter Handicap (15).—Blanc Mange, aged, 9st (Bradford), 11 to 4 agst. Badminton Two Year-Old Plate (6).—Glencally 8st 10lb (F. Rickaby), 13 to 8 on. Prince of Wale's Welter Handicap (11).—Florist, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb (O. Madden), 6 to 1 agst Roodeye Maiden Plate (2).—Soothsayer, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb (M. Cannon), 20 to 1 on.

Earl of Chester's Welter Handicap Plate (6).—Avice colt, vrs, 8st 7lb (M. Cannon). 3 to 1 agst. Winn Two-Year-Old Selling Plate (9).—Palmy, 8st 11lb (Madden), 100 to 12 agst. Ormonde Two-Year-Old Plate (9).—The Widow's Daughter, 8st 4lb (Calder), 4 to 1 agst. Great Cheshire Handicap (7).—Fealar, 6 yrs, 8st 8lb (Finlay), 5 to 1 agst. Dee Stakes (6).—Nouveau Riche, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb (Rickaby), 11 to 2 agst. May Plate (2).—Amaadier, aged, 9st 4lb (T. Loates), 25 to 1 on.

THE ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

The trial of Major Lothaire on the charge of hanging Mr. Stokes after an irregular trial took place at Boma, in the Congo Free State last month, and resulted in his acquittal.

Details of the proceedings have now been telegraphed to Brusels, from which it appears that Lothire, after capturing and shooting the chief Kibonge, discovered proofs of an alliance between Stokes and Kibonge, and caused Stokes to be arrested. A letter from Stokes to Kibonge was found containing the words, "I can help you; have no fear. I am coming." Stokes was condemned by the military code because, having incited to civil war by allying himself with a native chief, he had placed himself at the head of an organised troop. Witnesses were called in support of these allegations. The Public Prosecutor insisted that Stokes had a right of appeal, and that the sentence of the court-matrial was null and void, because there was neither a preliminary examination nor a clerk of the Court. Counsel for the defence repeated the allegations made against Stokes by Lothire, argued that the proceedings of the latter were regular, and claimed a verdict of acquittal. The court, after forty minutes' deliberation, acquitted the accused. The telegraphic despatch concludes with the statement that "the British Consul has followed the debates. No differance of opinion has arisen between him and the prosecution."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

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WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENTS, &c.

London, May 8.

Gen. E. F. Chapman, C. B., late Director of Military Intelligence, has been selected for the command of the troops in the Scottish District.

Lt.-Gen. Sir George Greaves, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., becomes a General on the active list on the retirement of General Rowlands, V. C., C. B.

Col. Coleridge Grove, C. B., has taken up the appointment of Military Secretary to Lord Wolseley.

Col. K. R. Todd has been selected to succeed Col. R. Athorpe as Colonel on the Staff C. R. E., Home District, and is ordered to take up his duties on the 19th inst.

Col. J. F. Brough, R. A., has been appointed Commandant of the Artillery-Practice Camp at Glenbeigh this year, with Capt. P. J. R. Crampton, R. A., as Staff Officer and Lieut. E. J. Peel, R. A., as Range Officer.

Col. A. W. Morris, late Northampton Regt., takes up, on the 18th inst., the appointment of A. A. G. at Colchester.

Lt.-Col. C. F. C. Beresford has been appointed C. R. E., Plymouth, vice Col. F. Mascall, transferred to the staff of the Southern District.

Lt.-Col. J. L. C. St. Clair, late of the Arg. and Suth. Highlanders, has been appointed to the office of Deputy-Judge-Advocate, vacant by the death of Col. Sir William Eardley-Wilmot.

The officers commanding regiments who complete this month their periods of appointment are Col. J. P. Brabazon, C. B., A. D. C., on May 13; Col. H. Tompkinson, 1st Dragoons, on May 20; and Lieut. Col. G. E. Harley, C.B., 1st Bn. East Kent Regt., on May 23.

Col. G. U. Prior, late Royal Scots, will obtain promotion to the Establishment of Major-Generals in consequence of the approaching advancement of Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. R. Greaves.

Lieut.-Col. G. F. de B. Davidson, late Royal Highlanders, has been appointed Recruiting Staff Officer, Birmingham, vice Lt.-Col. H. H. A Cameron, who has completed his tenure.

Major F. W. Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regt., has been selected for special service with the Egyptian Army.

Major F. S. Inglefield, East Yorkshire Regt., Instructor in Fortification at the Royal Military College, has been appointed Second-in-Command of the 2nd Bn.

Major W. H. M'Laren, 1st Dragoons, has been selected for the command of the regiment, which is about to become vacant by the retirement of Col. H. Tomkinson on the completion of his extended period.

Capt. G. Staunton, 2nd Bn. Gordon Highlanders, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 5th V. B.

Capt. D. Henderson, 1st Bn. Arg. and Suth. Highlanders, has been selected for duty in the Department of the Director of Military Intelligence at Headquarters.

Capt. J. C. A. Walker, 19th Hussars, has been appointed Recruiting Staff Officer, St. George's Barracks, vice Major J. R. P. Gordon, 15th Hussars, who has resigned the post.

Capt. J. C. Aitken, Gordon Highlanders, on vacating his appointment as A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Lord Ralph Kerr at the Curragh, is about to retire from the Service.

Capt. H. O. D. Hickman, 1st Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fus., has been selected for appointment as Assistant Military Secretary and A. D. C. to Lt.-Gen. G. D. Barker, C.B., on his taking up the Governorship of Bermuda. Capt W C Olpherts, 1st Bn. Royal Scots, has also been appointed A D C to Gen. Barker.

Capt. E. G. Costobadie, 2nd Bn. North Lancashire Regt, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd V. B. at Bolton, vice Capt. G. W. Dowell, whose tenure of the appointment expires in June.

Capt. W. L. Brady, 1st Bn. York and Lanc. Regt., has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd V.B. at Doncaster.

Capt. H. S. Langhorne, R. A. has left for Hong Kong to take up the appointment there of Assistant-Inspector of Warlike Stores.

FOREIGN COMPETITION IN THE IRON TRADE.

Sir Alfred Hickman, M.P., presided at a Conference of the British Iron Trade Association held, on May 6, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Among others present were—Sir E. Carbutt, Mr. W. Jacks (ex-President of the Association), Mr. Baldwin, M.P., Mr. J. Colville, M.P., M. E. Parkes, M.P., Mr. Heath, M.P.; Sir H. Vincent; M.P.; and Mr. James Riley.—in his address the President stated that the question which appeared to be the most pressing was the success of foreign competition. The suggestion that the progress of a nation was measured by its imports was a heresy which did not require refuting; it was certain we never could become rich by what we bought unless we sold it again at a profit. Our exports per head of population were, in 1890, £7 os. 7d., and in 1894 £5 11s. 3d. That fact was startling in itself, out it was still more startling when our own decline was compared with the advance of our opponents. Take, for instance, the imports of iron and steel into British India from this country. These had decreased by 34 per cent., while the imports from Germany and Belgium in the same period had increased no less than 700 per cent.

Mr. W. L. Jacks, of Glasgow, in the course of a paper on Continental competition, pointed out that, whilst in 1871 Great Britain supplied one-half the pig-iron of the world and in 1882 about 4? per cent. of it, it only supplied about a quarter in 1893, and the trade still flowed in the same direction.

After some discussion on Mr. Jack's paper.

Mr. Jeans, the Secretary, said the changes during the past twenty years had been vast and revolutionary. We had yielded up our place of supremacy in all branches of the iron and steel trade, except that of tinplates, to the United States. German and Belgium supremacy was established in nearly every country, including our own; nations such as Russia had established on the most modern lines an iron industry which would bear comparison with that of Western Europe; and countries such as China, Japan India, Canada, and Mexico had started on a career of ironmaking. We had found ourselves more than seriously threatened in our chief Colonial and home markets. On looking at the statistics he had concluded that the first and most serious cause of this falling-off was due to the collapse of the American demand. In the three years 1881-82-83 the Americans took 20 per cent. of our total exports. During the three years ending 1895, they only took 0·5 per cent. of our total railway exports. The home-consumption had fallen off, too; but the most unsatisfactory feature of the case was the falling-off in the demand from our Colonial dependencies. This was not wholly a decline of actual consumption, but a reduced demand for rails of home make, owing to the greater cheapness of Continental manufactures. With regard to the quantities of iron and steel exported from England, Germany, and Belgium, England had lost her place of supremacy with regard to most countries of Europe—France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Bulgaria and Roumania—to our German rivals but we still had the lead in the Scandinavian countries in Spain and Portugal and in Holland. England continued to maintain her position in markets that are more readily accessible by sea. In Asiatic and African countries and on the American Continent continued to enjoy a position of unquestioned superiority. The discussion on Mr, Jeans' paper having been postponed, the proceeding terminated.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Chamberlain, on May 4, addressed the annual meeting of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association, in the Town Hall of that city.

Referring to the recent change in the position of parties in Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain said that some of their friends though they need have no fear of a revival of Home Rule or the Newcastle Programme; but he was unable to be equally confident. It seemed to him that, until this defeated policy had been definitely repudiated by the beaten party and by the organisations or that party, they were never safe. Mr. Chamberlain then referred to the principal Bills brought in by the Government, and went on to speak of the Agricultural Relief and Education Bills. With regard to the first he said that, the Government proposals were strongly approved by all the classes connected with agriculture for whose benefit they were brought forward, not merely by the owners of the land, who had, he thought comparatively small interest under existing circumstances in the matter, but also by the farmers who took the land and by the labourers who worked upon it. With regard to the Education Bill, Mr. Chamberlain said the subject was one in which he had taken a continuous interest ever since the stormy days of 1870. He accepted then the principles which, with one exception, he was prepared to support now. It was, therefore with the utmost surprise that he had found a Bill to which he gave his hearty support, and had a certian part and responsibility in preparing, described as a Bill intended to degrade education, to hamper the work of the education authorities of the United Kingdom, to intensify sectarian bitterness, and to support religious bigotry the only explanations that he could find was that there was a predetermined condemnation of the Bill. From the moment when the measure was introduced down to the present time the leaders of the Opposition had been occupied in endeavouring to read into it the obnoxious, sinister, and wicked provisions which they had anticipated, and which they did not find there. In 1876, he was in favour of the extinction of voluntary school, as he thought we were on the eve of a national system which might be expected to absorb the whole education of the country, and he thought it undesirable that two systems should go on together. "Well gentlemen," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "I have changed my mind. Remember that change is one to which I came something like eight or nine years ago, and I publicly announce it to my constituents in Birmingham at a time when I had no more idea of taking office in another Government than I had of being, what shall I say—President of the Transvaal." In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said he regarded the principle of the Bill as worthy the acceptance of all Liberal Unionists, and if passed it would do a great deal to consolidate, to improve, to make more popular our national education.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 5.

16th Lancers.—Capt H P Kirkpatrick is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col E B Standbridge, Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgar, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Major D C Dean-Pitt and Capt J S Minter retire on retired pay. The following officers are seconded:—Capts E A Campbell whilst a student in the Senior Class E A P Hobday for service on the Staff. D'A B Preston for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery G S B Lyle for service as an Instructor at the School of Gunnery, L W P East D S O, for service with the Hyderabad Contingent, G Osborn for service on the Inspection Staff; Lieuts C R B Owen whilst, a student in the senior Class, G W Rice for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, G A Hope for service with the Hyderabad Contingent. To be Captains: Capts R G Strange, from the Seconded List, vice D A B Preston; F L Plyfair, from the Seconded List, vice G S B Lyel; T E Carte, from the Seconded List vice G Osborn; Lieuts A S Jenour, upon the Seconded List; H A P White vice E A Campbell and E P England, vice J S Minter; Lieut C L Peacocke resigns his commission; Lieut H E Pennethorne, from half-pay to be Lieutenant, vice H T Farquhar deceased; Qmr and Hon Lieut G J Shakespear is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Royal Engineers—In consequence of the promotion of Lt-Col and Brevet Col F V Corbett to the rank of substantive Colonel in the Army, the promotions of the following Lieutenant-Colonels, which were notified in the "Gazette" of Jan 14, 1896, are antedated as follows: H W Renny Tailyour to Aug 12, 1895; W Pitt, to Sept 21, 1895; C Wilkinson, to Oct 1 1895; and H H Hart, to Oct 22, 1895; Major O V Boldy to be Lieutenant-Colonel.; vice Brevett Col M W Roger, placed on half-pay Major C B Wilkieson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col J Hill, retired.

Queens (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Lieut H R Hardi is seconded for service on the Staff; Sec Lieut A R C Savile is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Sec Lieut G W Poynder (University candidate), from 3rd Bn to be second Lieutenant vice A R C Savile.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) Lieut A H Turing is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Super Lieut G R Lascelles to be Lieutenant vice A H Turing; Sec Lieut T K Gaskell is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Linconshire Regt—Capt G Gaitskell, from half-pay, to be Captain, in succession to Major W C W Rawlinson, who holds a Staff appointment.

Devonshire Regt—Capt H R Vyvyan is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers Super Capt N J Goodwyn to be Captain vice H R Vyvyan.

Suffolk Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut C P Wynter is cancelled that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

Prince Alberts (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Super Lieut A O Cockayne Cust to be Lieutenant, vice E H R C R Platt, promoted.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. C S Timins resigns his commission.

Bedfordshire Regt.—Capt E D Pickard-Cambridge to be Adjutant, vice Lieut R P Stares, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Worcestershire Regt.—Super Sec Lieut H Beck to be Sec Lieutenant, vice E C F Wodehouse, promoted.

Duke of Wellington's (west riding regt.—The Christian names of Sec Lieut Townsend are Edward Neville, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept 3, 1895.

Border Regt.—Capt E M Dunne retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut L I Wood to be captain, vice E M Dunne; Lieut F E Coningham is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut J T Mcllycot resigns his commission.

Dorsetshire Regt.—Capt W S Banks is seconded for service on the staff; Super Capt P R Phipps to be Captain, vice W S Banks.

Welsh Regt.—Capt R W P White is seconded for service on the Staff; Super Capt L S B Tristram to be Capt, vice R W P White.

Essex Regt.—Sec Lieut C A Smith is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Northamptonshire Regt—Capt J A C Wetherall is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Super Capt E F Brereton to be Captain, vice J A C Wetherall.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt).—Lieut A C Wall is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Manchester Regt.—Sec Lieut D A D M'Vean is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Durham Light Infantry.—Capt C V Gunning retires on retired pay; Super Capt F S Robb to be Captain, vice C V Gunning.

Royal Irish Rifles.—Super Lieut W Atkins to be Lieutenant vice G S Cary, deceased.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Capt A M Horrocks retires on retired pay. Lieut J A E MacBean to be Captain, vice A M Horrocks.

Army Service Corps.—The following officers are transferred:—Lieuts G W R Paul, from the South Staffordshire Regt; H Cleeve, from the South Wales Borderers; P M Davies, from the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.); F C S Norrington, from the York and Lancaster Regt; J W H Maturin, from Second Lieutenant the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry); J F Elliot, from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt); and W K Bernard, from the South Staffordshire Regt. Sec Lieuts B R Horsbrugh, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt.; H J Russell, from the Dorsetshire Regt.; and H G Burrard, from the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Provisional Battalion.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A H S Montgomery, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half-pay.

Unattached List.—Sec Lieut A Campbell is removed from the Army on account of ill-health.

Staff—Col C Grove, C B, from half-pay, to be Military Secretary at Headquarters, with the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed, vice Gen Sir R Gipps, K C B, who resigns that appointment. Maj-Genl Sir F Carrington, K C M G now a Major-General on the Staff commanding the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar, to be a Major-General on the Staff for Special Service in South Africa. Col B Blood, K C B, to command a Second Class District in India and to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, vice Major Gen C R Pennington, C B, I S C, who has vacated that appointment. Lt Col and Brevet-Col A G Hammon, V C, C B D S O, A D C to the Queen, I S C, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Major-Gen G Swinley, C B, R A who has vacated that appointment Col G Henry, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General in India, vice Col C C Egerton, C B, D S O, I S C, who has vacated that appointment Brevet Col J F Brough, from Lieut-Colonel, half-pay Royal Artillery, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col W F M Hutchinson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Brevet Col F Mascall, from Lieut-Colonel Royal Engineers, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col and temporary Major-Gen T Fraser, C B, C M G, appointed Commandant, School of Military Engineering. Major R P Leach, R A to be a Deputy Assistant Inspector-Genl of Ordnance at Headquarters, vice Capt E Tinker, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Major F B Gaist-Sparks A S C, now a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, vice Lt Col H N Bunbury, A S C, who has vocated that appointment.

School of Gunnery—Capt G S B Lyle, R A, to be an Inspector, vice Major E G Nicolls, R A, who has resigned that appointment.

Inspection of Warlike Stores.—Capt G Osborn, R A, to be an Inspector of Position-Finding, vice Capt T E Carte, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt. H S Langhorne, R A to be a Second-Class Assistant Inspector, vice Lieut C S Taylor, R A, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Army Chaplains' Dept—The Rev W G Howard, B A, to be Chaplain to the forces Fourth Class, dated Jan 1, 1894, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to April 16, 1895, and not to carry back allowances.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Major-Gen Sir W A Mackinnon, K C B, Q H S Director-General Army Medical Department, is placed on retired pay; Surg-Major-Gen J Jameson, M D, to be Director-General, Army Medical Department, vice Surg-Major-Gen Sir W A Mackinnon, KCB, QHS; Surg-Col A F Preston, M B, to be Surg-Maj-Gen, vice J Colahan, M D, retired; Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col G J H Evatt, M D, to be Surg-Col vice A F Preston, M B; Surg-Lieut-Col, J D Edge, M D, F R C S I, to be Brigade-Surg-Lieutenant Colonel, vice J H Reynolds, V C, M B, retired; Surg-Lieut-Col C E Dwyer, to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G J H Evatt, M D; Sergt Major A Finley, Medical Staff Corps, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt C Arbeiter, deceased.

Ordnance Store Department—Qmr and Hon Capt T Bovill retires on retired pay Acting Conductors J Yallop and M Spencer, O S C, to be Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenants, on augmentation.

Brevet—The following officers to be Colonels:—Lieut Cols A G Walker, R A; G A W Forrest, Commandant, Duke of York's Royal Military School; and R C Hare, half-pay Captain (now Major) C H W Donovan, A S C, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the recent expedition to Ashanti.

Indian Army—Col W W Hooper is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Indian Staff Corps—The following officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—Majors H M Mason, F S Sorell, G Adye, A Adye, and E W St G Welchman. The following officers are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army:—Capts J W B Meade, D W Purdon, R F M Johnstone, E L Wright, T H Plumer and M T Seewen, C H Macdonald.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut C D Stewart, late Captain 2nd Bn the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, resigns his commisson. The following officers to be Lieutenats; Lieuts R C H Millar and A Dickson, 2nd Vol Bn the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surgt Capt D Thomson, M D, to be Surg Major.

NAVAL.

Appointments, &c.—May 1,—Lieutenant—Frederick J O Plumer, to the Tamar, to date May 1! Engineers—Arthur G J Faulds and Edward J Campbell, to the Colossus, additional for the tender Renard, to date May 1; Arthur T Webb, to the Pembroke, additional, for the Gossamer, undated Acting-Engineer—William P Legate, to the Colossus, additional, for the Renard, to date May 1.

May 2—Lieutenants—Ion P Barton, to the Resolution, to date May 1; George Duncan, to the Resolution, to date May 2; Surgeons—Charles Strickland, to the Mohawk; William G Stott, M A. M B, to the Magnificent; and Alexander G Wildey, to the Cruiser, to date May 2; Philip N Randall, M B, to the Victory, additional, for the Duke of Wellington, to date May 12 Assistant Engineers—Thomas J Dawson, to the Alecto; and Fredreic T Smith, to the Magnificent, to date May 2.

May 4—Commanders—Richard H L Risk, to the Howe, to date May 2; Claud A W Hamilton, to the Active, to date May 2. Engineers—C Broadbent, to the Redpole, and Ernest D Mallinson, to the Swift, to date May 4. Assistant Engineers—Robert J Block, to the Firebrand; George H Durston, to the Rainbow; Henry Evans, Philips A Sanderson, and Francis J Roskruge, to the Centurion; Walter W Newton, to the Narcissus; Henry G Radford, to the Æolus, and Frederick C Haste, to the Spartan (temporary), to date May 4. Gunners—William J Branton, to the Liffey, and John Giddy to the Vivid, to date May 4. Carpenter—William J Ford, to the Hibernia, and F G Hartland to the Vivid, to date May 4. Acting Carpenter—John F Stephens, to the Vivid, to date May 4.

May 5—Captains—The Hon F C P Vereker, to the President additional, for special surveying service, undated, and Edward P Jones to the Grafton, to date May 1. Lieutenants—Arther C Lowry, to be lent to the Vernon, additional, for torpedo course, and Marcus F B Whyte, to the Victory, additional, for the Duke of Wellington, to date May 5. Assistant Paymaster—Henry C F C Packer, to the Thrush, in charge, to date May 5.

May 6—Lieutenants—William Bowden Smith, to the Grafton, as flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral Charles L Oxley; and Henry R Crooke, to the Calypso, to date May 7. Acting Sub Lieutenant (Probationary)—Douglas F Murray, to the Excellent, for short course of gunnery, to date May 11. Fleet Paymaster—Charles W Cole, to the Australia, additional, for Coastguard at Newhaven; and John K Mose, to the Hibernia to date May 6. Staff Paymaster—Alfred W Askham, to the Mersey, to date June 1. Paymaster Edward W Keey, to the Medusa, to date June 1. Chief Engineers—Richard Phillips, to the Vivid, additional; and John A H Hicks, to the Vivid additional, for the Jorh, to date May 6. Engineer—Francis W R Jose, to the Vivid, additional, for the Renown, to date May 6. Assistant Paymasters—Henry J Troughton, to the Grafton, additional, as secretary to Rear Admiral Charles L Oxley; John E Jones, to the Britannia; Edward A Deanys to the Grafton, as secretary's clerk, to date May 7; Gerald L Clarke, to the Pembroke; Henry Elliot, to the Thunderer; William D Sarratt, to the Vernon; Robert A M Burridge, to the Impregnable: Herbert J Hargraves, to the Alexandra; and Alfred T Babb, to the Caledonia, to date May 6. Assistant Engineer—Lionel W Swift, to the Defiance, to date May 6

The Channel Squadron—The Admiralty have given instructions for the Channel Squadron, under the command of Vice Admiral Lord W Kerr, to carry out a cruise in home waters, terminating at Portland on June 25. The squadron is due at the various ports of call as follows:—Lough Swilly, May 9; Luce Bay, May 14; Greenock, May 19; Lamlash, May 23; Oban, May 29; Loch Leven, June 1; Stornoway, June 4; Kirkwall, June 8; Belfast, June 15; Milford Haven, June 19; Portland, June 25. Ports not specified on the programme may be visited at the discretion of the vice admiral commanding.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Sidra, 20,322 tons, Captain W Humphrey. sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R J Phillips, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

The s s Ormidale, 2,304 tons, Captain B K Butler, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Cardiff (25th April), with a cargo of 5,195 tons of coal. The vessel is a consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The s s Baron Belhaven, 1,482 tons, Captain J W Abbott, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Philadelphia (8th April), with a cargo of 77,500 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Standard Oil Company.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Busreh (11th May), with a cargo of 21 cases opium, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hakim Mahomed Cazim. Hakim Mahomed Hadee, Mir Gulam Hoosen, Dr Maladi and 70 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Ebrahim Ahmedi, Mr R Knight, Mr J Sterling, Mr Henderson, Mrs E J Noronha, Mr Aga Mahomed Mehdy and two others, Mrs Shaik Amir and two children, Mr and Mrs S Andrews, and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O.'s s. s. Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain, J. F. Jephson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 2nd May, via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Melbourne—Mr. S. W, Douglas, Mr. A. A. Boggs, Miss Legirlwood, from Sydney,—Rev. Gothard, Mr. H, Trimming. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Barvons and two children, Mr. J. S. Curtis; Mr. D. J. Sharpe, Mr. J. M. Dalal, Mr. C. Bavon, Mr. J. Hyllis, Mr. Yusufali Allibhoy, Mr. Ebrahim Cassum, Mr. J. D. Brown Mr. F. Fieldman. From differeht ports, 13 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Baron Bethoven (s)	Abbott	Philadelphia, April 8.
23	Ormsdale (s)	Butler	Cardiff, April 25.
	King Arthur (s)	Hansen	Busreh, May 11.
	Longships (s)	Wellons	Cardiff, April 23.
	Noshtari (s)	Clark	Jeddah, May 5.
	Bancoora (s)	Alexander	Calcutta, April 22.
	Kt of St George (s)	Bevis	Cardiff, April 27.
24	Shannon (s)	Crewe	London, May 8.
	Scindia (s)	Mainwaring	Calcutta, May 7.
	Pekin (s)	Jepnson	Shanghai, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Ellora (s)	Gray	Calcutta, &c.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Zanzibar, &c.
	Chilka (s)	Phillips	Rangoon, &c.
	R.I.M.S. Lawrence	Piffard	Bushire.
	H. M. S. Sphinx	Baker	Persian Gulf.
24	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.

The steamer Sidra, Captain Humphrey, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Dunkirk.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 23.

From Glasgow.

Clan Macrae s—1 cask whisky, James Connell.
Britannia s—1 qr-cask whisky, M Russee and Co.
Hillbrook s—100 cases confectionery, A H Abdoolally; 13 cases confectionery, A H Nuzerally; 100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 5 cases stationery, D B Taraporewalla Sons and Co.

From Liverpool.

Hillbrook s—135 cases candles, Hajee Hassum Ahmed.

From London.

Carthage s—15 cases medicine, provision, etc, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 51 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
St Irene s—30 barrels chemicals, Ruttonjee Jewraz.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—3 qr-cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Benares s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Hochheimer s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Ardeshir Bomonjee.
Baroda s—1 puncheon rectified spirit, Lawrence and Co.

From Charente.

Chusan s—10 cases brandy, Phillips and Co; 127 packages papers, K Abdool Hussein.
Carthage s—55 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons.

From Dundee.

Benares s—5 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

From Bordeaux.

Werneth Hall s—42 cases liqueurs, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Carthage s—68 cases brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy; 35 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

From Antwerp.

St Irene s—263 cases window glass, A C M Ebramjee; 4 casks glassware, Khakeebhoy Somjee and Co; 285 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 42 cases glassware, Sullemanjee Ebramjee; 17 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull.
Carthge s—6 cases glass paper, M Kikabhoy.

From Trieste.

Gisela s—5 cases glass beads, etc, Esoofbhoy Kaderbhoy; 9 cases glassware, Hajee Hassum Ahmed; 25 cases writing paper, Mahomedally Essajee; 19 cases provision, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Vindobona s—10 cases soap, Abdoolally, Tyaballi; 5 cases writing paper, A Akberally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 23.

For Liverpool.

Haddon Hall s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 102 bales goat hair, and 51 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 bales wool, Cooverji Vusanjee; 200 bales wool, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 35 bales wool, B Harbhum; 58 bales wool, Canji Khataw; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 16 bales silk cuchra, David Sassoon and Co; 180 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 25 bales wool, H Mamed; 115 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidass.

For London.

Oriental s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 cwts olibanum, Abdoola Mooman; 250 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 133 cwts gum, K M Jaitha; 85 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 9 bales hides, H Jamall.
Den of Airlie s—34 cwts gum, and 255 cwts dry ginger, S Ramjee.

For Hull.

Port Elliot s—4,000 cwts linseed, and 10,800 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Ghent.

Algoa s—145 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Kt Companion s—251 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers; 1,407 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Sidra s—2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Algoa s—110 bales cotton; Gill and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 76 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 42 cwts cowries, F Fischer and Co; 765 cwts groundnuts, 531 cwts linseed, and 288 cwts gingellyseed, Owen and Okell.
Kt Companion s—540 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

St Irene s—445 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Po s—210 cwts gum. M J Joomabhoy and Co; 3,399 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Bencroy s—110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 412 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Venice.

Bencroy s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Oriental s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.

Gisela s—252 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Peshawar s—34 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Company; 1½ cwts ivory, M H E Ellias; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Gisela s—25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Peshawar s—235 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 67 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Kobe.

Fitzpatrick s—98 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 600 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curanee and Co.; 3[illegible]0 bales cotton, Joharmull Hurribux; 700 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 198 bales cotton, Tata and Co; [illegible] 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Yokohama.

Fitzpatrick s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness,
Diarrhœa,
Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
Condy & Mitchell, of London,
England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which
are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is
like this ☞
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

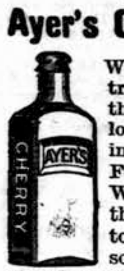
Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS. Elphinstone Circle Bombay.



(REGISTERED)
KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHT SWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.

Price, Rs. 25 only.

Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The Lynx Pocket Binocular is not a toy but, an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2¼ inches.

PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
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MARCKS & Co.,
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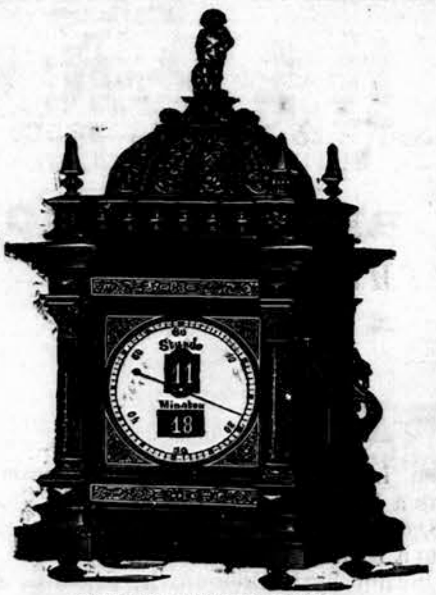
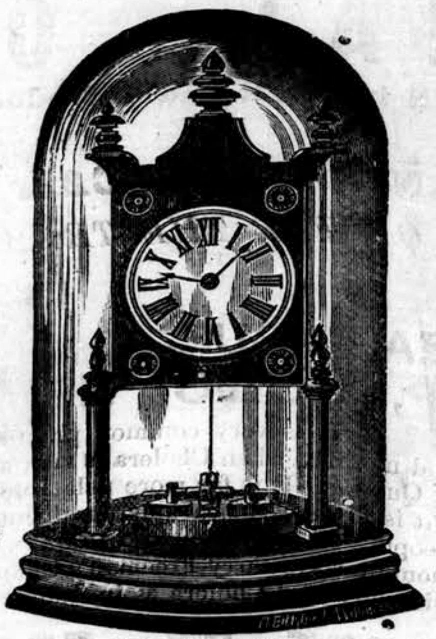
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

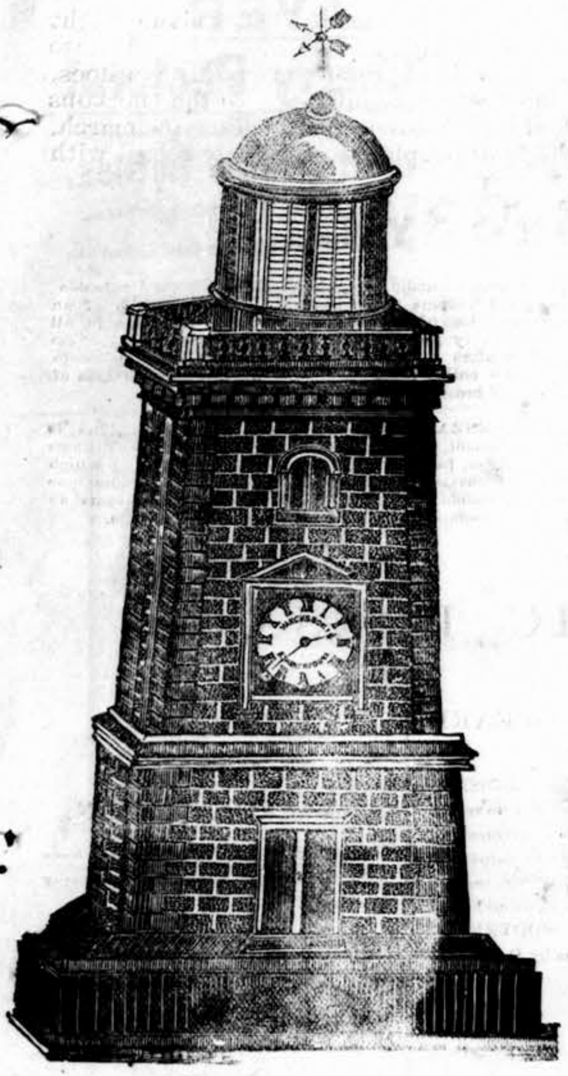
A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.



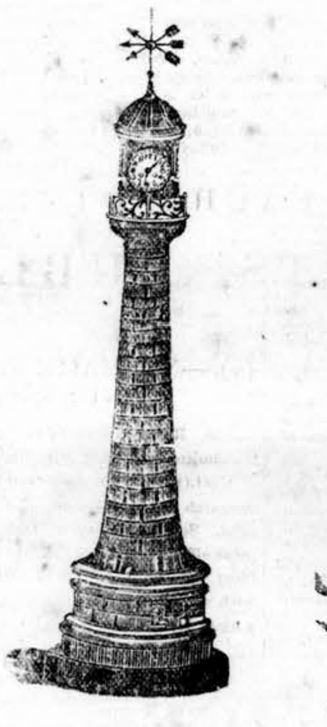
THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement, Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.



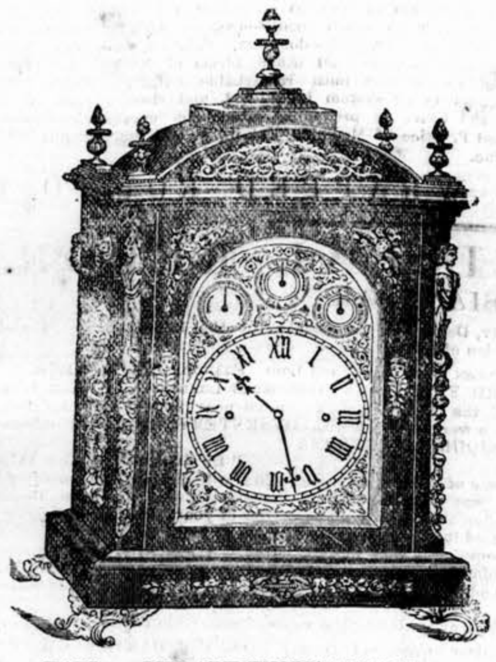
Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
] In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.



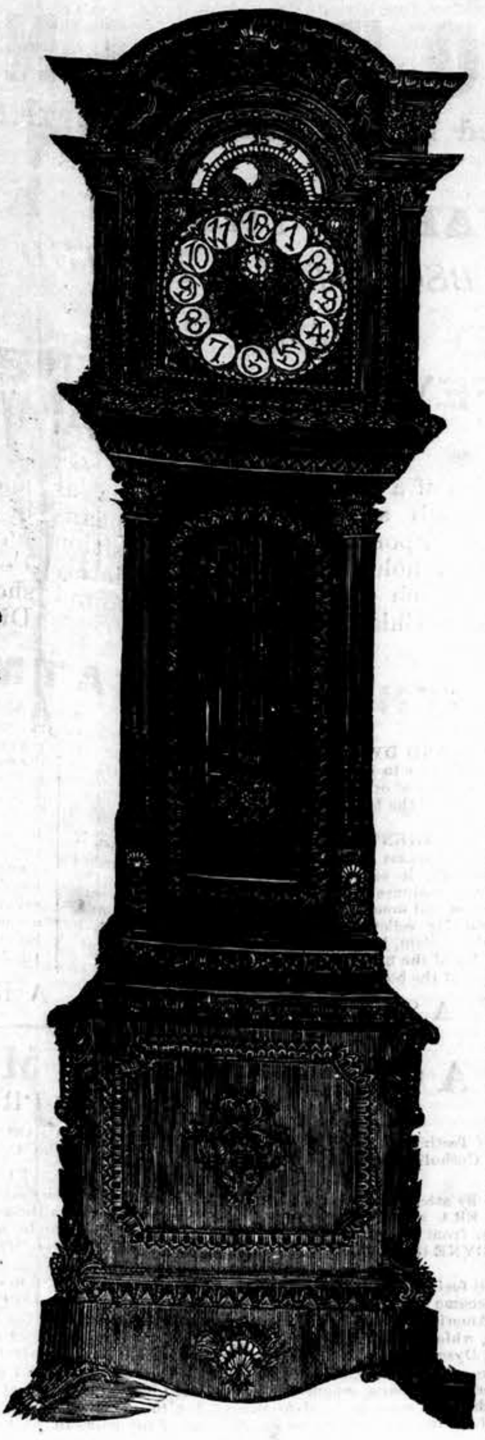
THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.
In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
A most artistic production, Rs. 450.



Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers,
Rs. 250.

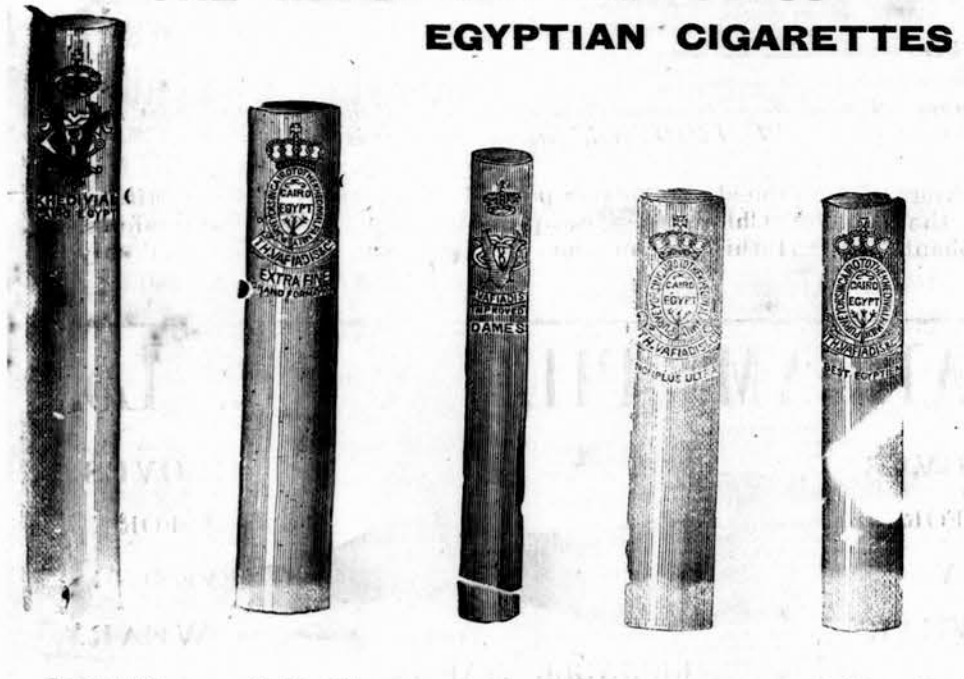


HALL or LIBRARY ENGLISH CLOCK.
Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong .... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size .... „ 700.



MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.
Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes.
Rs. 3,500.

THE RENOWNED HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES



Rs. 7/- per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of different brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us in Cairo. They are the only genuine Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated Turkish Tobacco of good flavor. They are of excellent quality throughout and stand unsurpassed by any.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

"ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

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"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet.

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** *of every Bottle of the* **ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

…o kettle, …ost interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus week by week until at the e… of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

ESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

Berner's College, London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

TRADE MARK.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Cholorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).–RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,
"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN."
"Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

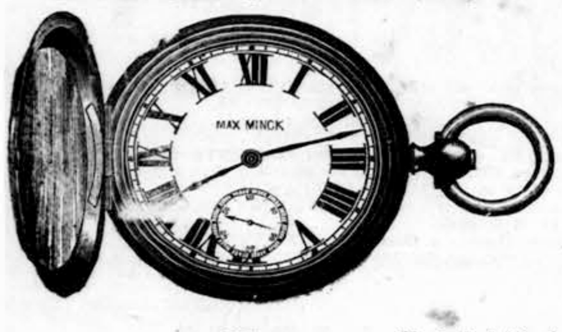
Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suite terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemed their proceedings and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864 and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

MINCK'S PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS



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Reliability, Strength, Elegance.
ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

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Superior Hunter,	ditto.	,,	65.
Ditto	Keyless action	,,	85.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	,,	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	,,	175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter,	Key winding	Rs.	29.
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Superior Half Hunter,	ditto.	,,	70.
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Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	,,	125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	,,	175

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THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES. AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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DIABETES WHISKY.
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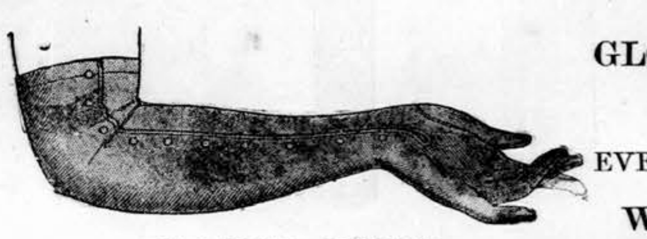

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LADIES' 12-BUTTON LENGTH MOUSQUETAIRE.

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H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE

Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
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J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London,
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Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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